

Austrian self-analysis

Page 4

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SECOND EDITION



A group of Ethiopian youths, who came to Israel in 'Operation Moses,' about three years ago were yesterday conscripted into the Israel Defence Forces. They were welcomed at the IDF conscription centre by Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsaur. (Kfir Meir, IPPA)

Israel seen uninvolved in 'mystery' Nidal seajacking

By Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

Growing uncertainty surrounds the Abu Nidal terrorist group's claim to have kidnapped eight Israelis from a yacht off the coast of Gaza.

While it now seems clear that the hostages are not Israelis, and probably not even Jewish, there is also doubt as to when and where the seajacking took place.

Israel government officials stressed yesterday that they were certain that the yacht, Silco, had not been captured in or near Israeli waters, and that the people involved are not Israelis. Beyond that, Israel has maintained a low-profile on the mysterious affair.

"We are of course interested in what is happening — out of humanitarian concern and because we are talking about terrorism. But it appears increasingly certain that we are not involved directly in any way," said officials in Jerusalem.

The officials were speaking on the basis of Navy and intelligence investigations that confirmed that no Israeli boats or citizens are missing and that no seajacking had occurred in Israeli territorial waters.

The Interior Ministry added the information that there are no Israeli citizens with names corresponding to those published by the terrorists in Beirut.

But in the Lebanese capital yesterday, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which has claimed responsibility for seizing eight people on a yacht in the Mediterranean, said

that the hostages were being questioned. They refused, however, to disclose any further details regarding their identities.

A senior member of the group told AFP that more information would be released when the questioning was over. He refused to say if his group had contacted the International Red Cross to arrange a visit to the captives, as a Fatah spokesman had earlier said.

A Red Cross spokesman in Geneva said that the organization had not been contacted by the Palestinian group.

The terrorists' claim to have boarded and captured the yacht off the Gaza coastline was dismissed by Defence Minister Rabin.

"I more than doubt that it happened in the vicinity of Israel. The terrorists would not dare to approach our coastline because they know very well what our Navy is capable of doing to them," he told a visiting delegation of Jewish leaders from Britain.

Foreign Minister Peres reiterated his earlier assessment that the kidnapping was intended to draw media attention away from the Arab summit in Amman to "these extremist and crazy organizations."

Beyond that Peres declined comment. "I don't think we have to make declarations before we have exact information in our hands. I will have nothing to say on Israel becoming involved until we have a complete picture," he told reporters in Haifa.

Nevertheless, Foreign Ministry (Continued on Page Nine)

No Israelis on Silco

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.— The eight people on the yacht Silco, whom the Abu Nidal terrorist group hijacked, have been identified as Belgian and French citizens. Five of them are Catholics, while the others may be Jewish. None has been identified as Israeli.

The eight people have been identified as Fernand Houtekins (40), his girlfriend Jacqueline Valente (29) and her two children Marie-Laure (6) and Virginie (4); Fernand's brother Emmanuel (42), and his wife Godelieve Kets, and their children Laurent (17) and Valerie (16).

Fernand Houtekins, a Catholic, was born in Mouscron, Belgium. A tall, powerful man, he worked for some time as the chief cook at the Saint-Therese clinic in Beausset, near Nice, while living with his mother, Deslee, in a nearby village, Sanary-sur-Mer.

In July 1985, Fernand left his job and took off with his girlfriend, Jacqueline Valente, who had been a chambermaid at the "Le Golf" hotel restaurant in Bandol. The Toulouse-born Valente had been married to Pascal Bette, and they had two children, but were in the process of getting divorced when she left with Fernand, taking her daughters with her.

Jacqueline Valente's mother, Brigitte, denied that her daughter was Jewish, saying, "What are you talking about? She's a real Frenchwoman! She's a Catholic."

Brigitte said that she had not heard a word from her daughter since she left with Fernand Houtekins. "My ex-son-in-law, Pascal, showed me the newspapers today — I didn't know anything about the hijacking. Pascal has vowed to kill Fernand Houtekins should anything happen to his daughters."

Deslee Houtekins refused to answer questions, referring callers to the Belgian Foreign Ministry.

Fernand bought the Silco in May 1985, the same date he applied for a passport at the Belgian consulate in Marseilles.

The 13.5 metre boat had been built as a fishing smack in Concarneau, France, in 1952. After an accident in 1982, it was refitted as a pleasure boat. Some reports suggest Fernand Houtekins intended to sail the Silco to Morocco in July 1985.

Meanwhile, in Brussels yesterday, the Interior Ministry confirmed that Emmanuel Houtekins, his wife Godelieve Kets and their children were registered as Belgian nationals living in Lyons, Southern France.

However, it appears that the family left Lyons last November and moved to a location near Fernand, in the Nice area. Although there is some speculation that Godelieve Kets may be Jewish, a local rabbi was quoted as saying that he had no knowledge of that being the case.

PUBLIC EMBRACE AT AMMAN SUMMIT

Syria, Iraq move to reconciliation

By Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

The feuding presidents of Iraq and Syria, Saddam Hussein and Hafez Assad, signalled their reconciliation in Amman last night with a public embrace, a delegate to the emergency Arab summit said. Assad embraced his Iraqi counterpart at the end of a dinner for the Arab leaders hosted by Jordan's King Hussein, who has strenuously sought for more than a year to reconcile the two men. Assad and Saddam Hussein head rival wings of the Ba'ath Party.

The reconciliation followed a five-hour closed-door session of the summit and a later meeting grouped Assad, Iraq's Hussein and six other Arab heads of state or delegation leaders.

The two leaders, who head rival wings of the Ba'ath Party, have been sharply divided over the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, in which Syria has sided with Iran. The Iraqi president had threatened to walk out after the

summit's first session on Sunday over what he saw as his hearted backing for his country.

Diplomats here said a reconcilia-

Arafat, angered by a perceived snub by King Hussein, last night boycotted a dinner offered by the monarch for the participants in the summit, members of the Palestinian delegation said.

Delegation said Arafat wished to demonstrate his dissatisfaction at King Hussein's failure to pay him a personal visit, as the king had done for the other heads of delegation.

tion between the Syrian and Iraqi leaders, which has been strenuously sought for more than a year by King Hussein, would constitute a major breakthrough in efforts to forge a common Arab position on ending the Gulf war.

The latest talks were held against a backdrop of increased Gulf war violence, as salvage workers in

Baghdad continued to clear away rubble caused by Sunday's Iranian missile attack that killed 11 civilians and injured 106, according to an Iraqi toll. Iraq Television showed grisly pictures of the carnage.

Iran said its warplanes struck Iraqi troop concentrations and military targets yesterday, while Iraq said its air force raided a tanker near the Iranian coast in the Gulf.

One delegation member said that in the absence of reconciliation, the Amman summit could perhaps yield a compromise text on the Gulf conflict.

"We are trying to evolve a regional face-saving formula," Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan told a news conference. "We've blown away a lot of cobwebs."

In another conciliatory gesture, Assad met with PLO chief Yasser Arafat for the first time in five years. The two men have been arch political rivals, and Assad spon-

(Continued on Page Nine)

Dollar renews decline

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

NEW YORK.— Stock prices on Wall Street slid yesterday and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed down 59 points at 1900. Traders ascribed the selloff, most of which occurred in the first hour of trading, to worries about the resumption of volatile computerized programme trading which was suspended three weeks ago after the market collapse.

Losing issues outnumbered gainers by around 4-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange, where trading volume was described as moderate.

Meanwhile, the U.S. dollar renewed its decline with the markets feeding off anxieties about sluggish progress in cutting the large U.S. budget deficit. The meeting of central bankers from the 10 major Western industrialized nations, taking place in Basel, Switzerland, failed to provide any reassurance for the nervous market.

"People are paranoid, they're scared to death of this computerized trading," said Philip C. Puccio, senior vice-president at Dillon, Read and Co. in New York. "After a bloody September and obviously the holocaust of October, it's got to

make you very gun-shy."

For the first time since Black Monday, Oct. 19, the New York stock exchange relaxed all restrictions on computer-assisted programme trading, which has been blamed for wild swings in stock prices and which may have played an important role in the crash. The technique involves instantaneous buying and selling of stocks and stock index futures.

The central bankers issued a statement yesterday saying they applauded "the recent measures taken by European central banks," an apparent reference to coordinated cuts in interest rates recently in several European countries. The officials said the measures taken by the banks "reflected their strengthened monetary cooperation."

In Tokyo, the dollar opened yesterday at 134.75 yen, down sharply from Friday's close of 135.50. It closed yesterday at 135 yen.

But in London, the dollar was trading at 134.95 Japanese yen by late morning, and in U.S. trading at around midday it was quoted at 134.25 yen. It also was lower against most other major currencies.

New York currency prices appear on page 9.

Reagan welcome for Herzog today

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON.— President Ronald Reagan will today formally welcome President Chaim Herzog to the White House.

Herzog has come to the U.S. for the first-ever state visit by an Israeli president.

Early yesterday morning, Herzog arrived at New York's Kennedy airport where he boarded a U.S. presidential aircraft to fly to Andrews Air Force Base in Washington. A helicopter carried the delegation to the Reflecting Pool at the Washington Monument for a brief welcoming ceremony.

Later in the morning, Secretary of State George Shultz paid a courtesy call on Herzog at the Willard Inter-Continental Hotel, where the delegation is staying.

This morning, Herzog will be formally welcomed to the White House by Reagan. There will be a 21-gun salute and a full review of military honour guards. The two presidents will speak at the ceremony.

Reagan and Herzog, joined by their aides, will confer at the White House immediately after the ceremony. The two men are scheduled to have a tête-à-tête meeting before being joined by aides in the Cabinet room.

U.S. officials said that while they see the visit as being largely ceremonial, they have very high regard for Herzog and want his assessment of the situation in Israel and the Middle East.

After attending a luncheon in his honour at the State Department hosted by Shultz, Herzog is scheduled to address a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives. Reagan will host a formal state dinner in Herzog's honour this evening at the White House.

From Washington, Herzog flies on Thursday to New York and then to Boston, where he will receive an honorary doctorate.



Ataf Alayan, left, a Bethlehem seamstress, charged with planning a suicide car-bomb attack on Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market, confers with her lawyer during yesterday's hearings in the Ramallah military court. (Story - page 2) (Yitzhak Eltharar/Scoop NH)



Minister without Portfolio Yosef Shapira embraces Bassem Abed e-Fatah el-Hamati, of Rama village near Jenin, in Shapira's office in Jerusalem yesterday. El-Hamati was keen to take advantage of Shapira's reported offer to pay \$20,000 to any Arab who is willing to emigrate. However, the minister explained that his words had been quoted out of context. The West Bank resident came away empty handed. (Knesset debate - page 2) (Text - Haim Shapiro, Photo - Eltharar, Scoop 80)

IBA, journalists fail to end strike

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post
Striking journalists and Israel Broadcasting Authority management failed in negotiations late last night to end the 34-day blackout of Israel Television and Radio.

IBA's spokeswoman said the two sides would probably meet again tomorrow after the Treasury has examined the proposals raised at the meeting. She refused to reveal any details.

Earlier yesterday the journalists held a meeting in Jerusalem at which they declared they would continue the strike until their minimum demands were met. These demands include wage parity with their counterparts in print journalism.

Group of U.S. contributors want to keep dollars for their own

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

A group of important contributors to Jewish and Israeli causes in the U.S. are calling on American Jews to give less money to Israel and to keep more of their philanthropic dollars in their own countries.

This group, comprising 10 major supporters of UJA and Israel Bonds in New York, commissioned a report on Israel-Diaspora relations and are now circulating it among American Jewish leaders. The report was written by Martin Seiden, a former American who works in Israel as an economist. The report states that the hundreds of millions of dollars channelled each year to the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization by American Jews provide "little real benefit" to either Israel or the Diaspora. It recommends that American Jews use most of the money they now raise for Israel to fight assimilation and strengthen Jewish education in America.

The billions of dollars raised over the years, the report says, have enabled the Israeli political establishment to keep itself in power and to strangle free enterprise. This in turn has made Israel unattractive to Western Jews.

The report recommends that instead of continuing to support this system through their philanthropy, American Jews should pressure the Israeli government to scrap state control of the economy and adopt private enterprise. "The time has passed when the old relationship of donor and recipient defined the respective roles" of Israel and the Diaspora, the report concludes.

Rush-hour bomb kills at least 32 people in Sri Lankan capital

COLOMBO (AP).— A powerful bomb exploded during the evening rush-hour yesterday in a crowded neighbourhood of the Sri Lankan capital, killing at least 32 people and injuring 105, police said. But rescue workers put the death toll at more than 50 and said they believed it could rise to 70.

It was not clear whether the bomb went off in a car or bus. At the time, thousands of people were waiting for buses home on Maradana Road, a major artery leading to suburbs to the east.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility. Police at the scene said they believed it was the work of nationalist Sinhalese opposed to an Indian-brokered peace pact to end the island's Tamil civil war.

It was the first major bomb attack in the capital since a car bomb last April 21 killed at least 180 people at Colombo's main bus terminal during the evening rush-hour. That attack was blamed on the Tamil rebels.

Decision-makers and the GSS -- 'Let sleeping dogs lie'

"Don't tamper with the works," is the advice of the decision-makers in Jerusalem who are dead set against creating a new legislative framework for General Security Service interrogations and redefining the powers of the interrogators.

One of them told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he and the overwhelming majority of his colleagues preferred to leave well enough alone because they feared what he termed a "parliamentary song-and-dance" which would drag out through three plenum sessions and through committee too.

The media would amplify and disseminate what every MK said, on and off the record, about GSS interrogations and about the methods used to extract confessions, he said.

The speeches in the plenum and the leaks from committee would delve into the secret section of the Landau Commission report on interrogation and testimony procedures, which has been put at the disposal of the cabinet ministers to read in the Prime Minister's Office. The Post was told.

"If the secret section of the Landau report is quoted accurately, it will be bad, and if it is misquoted, which is more likely, it will be worse," one minister told The Post.

The prevailing feeling among decision-makers is that the GSS can get along with Landau's definition of "reasonable physical pressure" and with the existing legal provisions which date back some years. The feeling is also that national

BACKGROUND Asher Wallfish

interest militates against amending the law, and that the GSS can cope with the possibility that convicted terrorists will appeal to a higher court and may conceivably win their appeals.

The bench will not automatically believe a GSS official when he asserts on oath that he got a confession from a terror suspect without using unreasonable pressure, in the light of the Landau inquiry's findings, they admit. But the decision-makers who reject the idea of new legislation argue that there is no way

of defining in so many words how many slaps an interrogator is authorized to deal to a suspect, on what part of the body, and with which degree of force. Interrogators need some room for maneuver, they hold, even within the area of "reasonable physical pressure" as stipulated in the report.

One minister told The Post: "It's bad to carry on working with the two vague formulas we have now. But it would be impractical to believe that we could define the undefinable."

When former premier Menachem Begin ordered the GSS to abstain altogether from physical force in interrogation, it became much harder to get confessions, it was recalled. Not one of Begin's cabinet col-

leagues questioned his revolutionary ruling at the time, one of them told The Post. The GSS yearned nostalgically for the lighter hand of Begin's predecessors all Labour premiers, Under Prime Minister Shamir, who by his own admission favours a free hand, the GSS gradually reintroduced the traditional pressures against suspects.

By the time Shimon Peres became premier in 1984, it was as though nothing had changed.

Peres, now vice premier and foreign minister and hence without parliamentary responsibility for the GSS, is on record as being one of the most emphatic opponents of new legislation to create a fresh framework for GSS interrogations.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	MIN.	MAX.	
	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	32	Cloudy
BRISBANE	14	20	Clear
CHICAGO	9	18	Clear
COPENHAGEN	3	10	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	10	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	9	Clear
HONG KONG	22	28	Clear
JERUSALEM	13	28	Clear
LONDON	18	24	Cloudy
MADRID	7	15	Clear
MONTREAL	12	18	Cloudy
NEW YORK	9	18	Cloudy
OSLO	1	3	Cloudy
PARIS	1	9	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	20	28	Clear
STOCKHOLM	18	24	Clear
TOKYO	14	20	Clear
TORONTO	5	41	Clear
VIENNA	1	9	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	13	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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Haifa, 22 Ben Zvi St. 04-231373.
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Pleasant, chilly tonight.

	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max
Jerusalem	44	4-18
Golan	44	4-18
Nahariya	44	4-18
Safed	44	4-18
Haifa Port	44	4-18
Tiberias	44	4-18
Nazareth	44	4-18
Afula	44	4-18
Shomron	44	4-18
Tel Aviv	44	4-18
B-G Airport	44	4-18
Jericho	44	4-18
Qaza	44	4-18
Be'er Sheva	44	4-18
Eilat	44	4-18

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Defence Minister Rabin met yesterday morning in Tel Aviv with Vice Admiral Ken Morinville, commander of the Sixth Fleet.

The Composers' Association has awarded its order of merit to Stanley Sperber, the musical director of the Haifa Symphony Orchestra, for his "consistent efforts for the performance of original Israeli musical works."

The Paula and Alexander de Leonescu Building, housing the Weizmann Institute's electron microscopes, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of Mrs. de Leonescu and a large number of guests from France and other countries. Weizmann Institute President Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky presided over the ceremony. Other speakers included Prof. Yoram Groner, Head of Biological Services at the Institute, and Dr. Robert Parenti, Institute Delegate in France.

ARRIVALS

The following have arrived for the annual meeting of the board of governors of the Weizmann Institute of Science: Lord Sifert, chancellor of the institute, Prof. Christian Anfinsen, Amnon Barnea, H. Thomas Beck, Prof. Anne Belfort-Chazot, Lawrence Blumberg, Prof. Lawrence Bogorad, Norman Cohen, Samy Cohen, David Dornis, Vivien Clote Dufield, Abraham Feinberg, Henry Gessner, David Ginsburg, Maurice Goldschlager, Brian Goldsmith, Prof. Francois Gros, Prof. George Hammond, Lilian Herzberg, Prof. P. C. Hohenberg, Prof. Martin Kamen, James Kay, Prof. Sir John Kendrew, Helen Kimmelman, Derrick Klotman, Murray Koffler, Martha Lamb, Prof. Albert Libchaber, Prof. Sir James Lighthill, Steve Marcus, Dan Mayer, Hermann Mayer, Manfred Moross, Prof. Michael Pepper, Prof. Alexander Rich, Prof. Josef Schull, Leon Schiller, Hon. David Sifert, Prof. Maxine Singer, Prof. Arthur Weissbach, Prof. J. H. Weil, Prof. Frank Westheimer, Herbert Winter, H. Dudley Wright, Solly Yach, and Prof. Leo Yaffe.

Shamir greets media conference

Prime Minister Shamir reviewed Israel's political situation in an address to the Second International Conference of the Jewish Media, which opened in Jerusalem last night.

The conference, which ends on Thursday, has attracted 250 Jewish journalists from all over the world.

Kessar stresses opposition to devaluation

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post
Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar yesterday stressed that the labour federation was opposed to a devaluation, but did not explicitly refer to a change in the exchange rates.

Speaking at a trade union leaders' seminar in Tel Aviv, Kessar said the Histadrut's main interest lay in helping to reduce the annual inflation rate to a one-digit figure.

HOME NEWS

World-renown expert doubts authenticity of Demjanjuk signature on Trawniki ID

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Defence witness Dr. Julius Grant, a chemist with 65 years' experience in forensic work, declared yesterday that the Demjanjuk signature on the crucial Trawniki identity card was "unlikely to be authentic."

There was obvious satisfaction on the face of defence counsel Yoram Sheftel when he got his expert witness, who enjoys a worldwide reputation, to make this statement.

Grant described the authenticity of the signature of Trawniki commander Streibel as "highly probable," and that of supply corporal Tufel as "probable." Both signatures appear on the ID card, along with Demjanjuk's.

The import of Grant's testimony can only be guessed at after the

completion of the cross-examination by the prosecution, which started towards the end of yesterday's session.

Grant was born in London in 1901. A sprightly, slim, short man, he chose to stand throughout the proceedings and spoke in a firm voice. Only last week, he said, he had testified in three court cases in England; and he is about to go on a mission to China soon.

Grant took his PhD in chemistry at London University. His first forensic job came in 1925, when he was asked to examine the mummy wrapping in Tutankhamen's tomb.

"It was a thrill for me to do that," he said. "The witness became chief chemist for a paper manufacturer and did research on security papers, such as cheques and banknotes."

"In those days it was quite easy to change the designee and the amount written on a cheque with an ink eraser bought at the corner store. It was my job to create paper making this more difficult," Grant also developed a method of identifying fingerprints with the help of ultra-violet light.

He has written 28 books, including *Science for the Prosecution*, *Daring Papers and Documents* and the *Dictionary of Chemistry*, his most important work. During World War II he headed a unit that checked for poison gas emerging from German bombs. After the war, he checked German paper mills, "to see what was of interest to the Allies."

Said Grant: "In 1951, I suggested to the chairman of my paper mill that we start making handkerchiefs

out of paper, but the idea was thought ridiculous - so I quit." Grant then took over the forensic laboratory of a friend who had died. "I like court appearances, they have taken me all over the world."

In the 1930s Grant proved that the purported Mussolini Diaries, which had been authenticated by handwriting experts, were forgeries. He did it by showing that the paper they were written on dated from a later period. Unfortunately, the *Sunday Times* had already paid the confidence man £50,000.

More recently Grant found that the Hitler Diaries, for which the *Sunday Times* - under different management - had paid big money, were a forgery. "They sent me the diaries on a Friday, for the Sunday



Defence witness chemist Julius Grant (Eliahu Hefrat)

edition. I checked the paper and found in it a brightening ingredient not used until the 1950s, so they (Continued on Back Page)

Hizbullah claims Katyusha attacks

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA. - The Iranian-backed Hizbullah has claimed credit for recent Katyusha rocket attacks on Israel and Saturday night's bombardment of South Lebanese Army positions inside the security zone in South Lebanon.

The organization's weekly paper *Al Ahsad* said the attacks also showed that IDF and SLA fortifications in the zone would not stop the Islamic fighters.

Sources in South Lebanon said the attacks and last week's assault on an SLA stronghold were in response to recent SLA and IDF raids on Hizbullah bases north of the zone. The timing was probably connected with the Arab summit meeting in Amman.

The Hizbullah also claimed responsibility for Sunday's roadside bomb explosion in the Ali Taha hill range which claimed the life of 19-year-old IDF soldier Haim Knafo.

In an interview broadcast on Army Radio yesterday, however, QOC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled said there were indications that members of the Amal Shi'ite organization were responsible for planting the roadside bomb.

Knafo was buried yesterday at the Holon military cemetery. He is survived by his parents, a brother and a sister.

Meanwhile, SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad has discharged 10 soldiers and officers who fled during last week's concerted Hizbullah assault on the SLA stronghold near Barashit village.

Peled, who also referred to the incident in the radio interview, said the SLA troops in the position had not behaved like other members of the force in other SLA strongholds in the past few months.

He noted that those who had not acted properly had been punished by Lahad and would no longer serve in the SLA.

Nevertheless, Peled stressed that the IDF would continue to make every effort to strengthen the SLA. No incidents were reported in the zone or along the Israeli border in the north yesterday, although IDF and SLA troops remained on the alert.

Woman pleads not guilty to planning car bombing

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
RAMALLAH. - A Palestinian woman charged with planning to drive a suicide car-bomb into Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market, pleaded not guilty yesterday in the Ramallah military court. Her lawyer, who cited findings of the Landau Commission on the General Security Service's interrogation methods, demanded a mini-trial to determine the admissibility of her confession.

Ataf Alayan, 24, a devout Moslem from Bethlehem who worked as a seamstress, is charged with joining the Islamic Jihad in Amman last year and planning the car-bomb attack with a West Bank man, Suleiman Zuhri. The attack was to be aimed at the Mahane Yehuda market or an IDF base near Nablus, according to the charge sheet. (The charges did not mention the government building complex described as a target in a charge sheet against Zuhri.)

Alayan is also charged with joining Fatah in 1980 and undergoing weapons training that year in a Fatah camp in Lebanon.

A short woman with a slight build, Alayan arrived at the Ramallah court building wearing traditional Islamic headress, a long-sleeved blouse and a long skirt. She was handcuffed to other woman prisoners brought in for trial, and during a wait outside the courtroom read from the Koran as photographers crowded around her.

Inside the courtroom, she briefly embraced her mother and her sister, Karima, who is charged with assisting her by passing a letter to a Fatah member in Amman in 1980. Karima was earlier released on bail.

In the dock with her sister, Alayan was expressionless as the military judge, Col. Danny Gueta, read the charge sheet and asked her if she understood and admitted to the charges. Holding her sister's hand, she pleaded not guilty.

Alayan's lawyer, Musa Alkham, moved for a mini-trial. In a request for bail for his client, he cited the Landau report and evidence of violence used by GSS interrogators. He said his client's nose had been broken, she suffered from a back ailment, and was not fit enough to be imprisoned.

The judge rejected the bail request and postponed the resumption of the trial until next month, to allow the defence to prepare its arguments for a mini-trial.

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Shapira repeats idea of helping Palestinians to leave territories

DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter
Arabs in the territories who cannot accept living under Israeli rule should be helped to find a solution beyond Israel's borders, Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira told the Knesset yesterday.

The NRP minister was quoted last week as saying that the government should offer \$20,000 to every Arab from the territories prepared to leave peacefully. Yesterday, he faced a barrage of criticism from Mapam, the Citizens Rights Movement and the Alignment during a debate on his proposal, the latest version of the "transfer" idea.

But the shrewdest comment on the debate came from Deputy Speaker Dov Ben-Meir, chairing the session that dealt with the three motions for the agenda.

As the shouts of protest began to drown out Shapira's remarks, the Alignment's Ben-Meir remonstrated, "You won't convince each other anyway, so at least listen quietly without disturbances!"

But no one was in the mood to listen and Alignment MK Abd-el Wahab Darousha was ejected from the plenum for his interruptions of the minister. As he was led out by the ushers, he screamed at Rabbi Haim Druckman (NRP): "You're not a rabbi, you're a racist."

Elazar Granot (Mapam) termed the transfer idea a "Jewish jihad" that sprang from the right's despair.

The CRM's Mordechai Virshupski, deploring the spread of the transfer idea among Israel's top echelons (Rehavim Ze'evi, Deputy Defence Minister Michael Dekel, and now, Shapira), said that this latest version negated the whole Zionist idea of the connection between a man and his homeland: the Shapira version stressed, rather, the connection between a man and his pocket.

Haim Ramon (Alignment), constantly and noisily interrupted by Tehiya's Gula Cohen, pointed out that the "so-called national camp was becoming the bi-national camp," in that it was strengthening the Arabs. Those who espoused transfer, said Ramon, were espousing the doctrine of Kach's Meir Kahane.

Shapira, however, insisted that what was at issue was the demo-

graphic problem, which was not being solved by immigration or by the much needed increase in the Jewish birthrate. It had to be solved in some manner and that was what he was trying to do.

The law would take care of Arabs who forcibly resisted Israeli rule. Others who had a problem accepting it should be helped, humanely, to solve their problem abroad, he suggested.

But these points came only at the end of a rambling speech about Jewish and Zionist values, interrupted constantly by cries of "Irrelevant!" and "What has that got to do with the subject?"

Initially, Shapira moved that the motions be struck from the agenda. However, as the Labour benches began to fill, the minister apparently began to have second thoughts and retracted, suggesting, as he had done in NRP circles last week, that the problem should be referred to committee, which is what is to happen.

"The Education Committee," suggested the Alignment's Shevah Weiss. "Why not the Finance Committee?" called a cynical voice from the right.

Youth shot in West Bank

By JOEL GREENBERG
IDF troops yesterday shot and wounded a youth from the Balata refugee camp while dispersing a crowd that pelted them with stones.

Military sources said dozens of youths from the Balata camp rioted and moved towards a neighbouring main road, hurling stones at the road and at security forces.

Troops used tear gas and fired rubber bullets, and later shot in the air, to disperse the rioters. When the stone-throwing continued, a shot was fired at the legs of one of the riot leaders. He was treated at a neighbouring army base and released.

HOSPITAL - A group of six medical staff from Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital will leave on Thursday for Kinshasa, Zaire, to help in the "running-in" of a new hospital.

Negev rallies to aid Beduin in need of liver transplant

BEERSHEVA. - Juma Inasasra, a 27-year-old Beduin suffering from a serious liver ailment, is determined to live, even if it takes the combined efforts of British Hassidim, Israeli income tax clerks, and a band of desert shepherds to help make possible the transplant operation that doctors agree is his only hope.

Yesterday, part of Inasasra's unlikely coalition gathered at City Hall here to discuss ways of raising the \$120,000 needed for the urgent surgery, which is to be performed at Kings College Hospital, London.

MK Jacques Amir, chairman of a fund to aid potential Negev transplant recipients, said that the mayors of Beersheva and Dimona had pledged staffing and other substantial support for the Inasasra appeal, but added that thousands of dollars in promised contributions from major Negev corporations had not yet been received because of bureaucratic delays in granting the donations tax-exempt status.

Dr. Yunis Abu Rabia, a physician and a prominent member of the Negev's most influential Beduin clan, declared that while soliciting funds in the Beduin sector is a difficult task, nearly \$20,000 had been raised in the first 24 hours of the fund-raising campaign. He said the response from Beduin building contractors, educators and mosque members had been particularly strong.

Contributions towards Inasasra's surgery may be deposited in the following accounts: Bank Hapoalim, Dimona Branch, Acct. 633-514019; Bank Leumi, Dimona Branch, Acct. 923-2196708, or Bank Discount, Dimona Branch, Acct. 111-116491.

Mehta extends hand of friendship to Poles

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter
"We haven't forgotten or forgiven, but our decision to come here and play without receiving a fee was a decision from the heart and a hand offered in friendship," Israel Philharmonic conductor Zubin Mehta said at a press conference in Warsaw yesterday, a few hours before the orchestra's first concert there.

In an interview with the Associated Press before the orchestra left Israel, Mehta said he and the players had mixed feelings about going to Poland because of what had happened during World War II.

This was interpreted in Poland as an accusation that the Poles had collaborated with the Nazis and led to the head of the Israel Interest Office in Warsaw, Mordecai Paltsur, being summoned to the Foreign Ministry for an explanation.

(A spokeswoman for the orchestra said yesterday in Tel Aviv that reports that Polish government representatives had stayed away from a reception for the orchestra in protest were untrue, as they had not been invited to the reception in the first place.)

The orchestra's visit to Auschwitz will be the hardest part of the visit, Mehta said. Contrary to original plans, he said the players had unanimously decided not to play "Halkiva" in Auschwitz.

The news conference was attended by members of the Polish and international press, including major U.S. television networks.

Shamir greets media conference

Prime Minister Shamir reviewed Israel's political situation in an address to the Second International Conference of the Jewish Media, which opened in Jerusalem last night.

The conference, which ends on Thursday, has attracted 250 Jewish journalists from all over the world.

Kessar stresses opposition to devaluation

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post
Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar yesterday stressed that the labour federation was opposed to a devaluation, but did not explicitly refer to a change in the exchange rates.

Speaking at a trade union leaders' seminar in Tel Aviv, Kessar said the Histadrut's main interest lay in helping to reduce the annual inflation rate to a one-digit figure.

Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany mourns the passing of

GLORIA ELROY-ROM
wife of our valued colleague and dear friend
AVNER ROM
Our deepest sympathy to the entire family.

Dr. Israel Miller, President
Akiva Lewinsky, Treasurer J.A.
Saul Kagan, Executive Director
Haim Hüller, Director, Israel Office

Our beloved RACHELLE SALMON

has been released from her suffering

Mourning by:
Her husband, Eric
Her daughter, Kerry
Her son, Jonathan and daughter-in-law, Lynn
and grandchildren, Matan and Gili
Zeligfeld family
Sklar family
Coplane family (South Africa)

We share the grief of our colleague JOHNNY SALMON

on the passing of his

Mother

Beth Hatefutoth

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of LOUIS ALPERT

of Ra'anana

our beloved father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, November 10, 1987, at the New Cemetery, Kfar Batya, Ra'anana, at 3 p.m.

Greenman Family - Ra'anana
Alpert Family - London

Mrs. Sophie Sacharow, Dublin, and Dr. Leonard Sacharow, New York invite family and friends to the reinterment of

HAIM SACHAROW

Dublin

on Thursday, November 12, at 3 p.m., at the Eretz HaChaim Cemetery, Beit Shemesh.

We deeply mourn the passing of MICHAEL COMAY

and extend heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family

The Joint Israel Appeal of Great Britain and Ireland

The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance mourn the passing of

MICHAEL COMAY

Chairman of the Board of Governors, and sends condolences to the family.

The Board of Governors
The Board of Directors
Faculty Members
Students
Administration
Staff

TECHNION Israel Institute of Technology

The Chairman of the Board and the International Board of Governors

Express their condolences and share the deep grief with the family on the death of

MICHAEL COMAY

long-time friend and active member of the Board of Governors

Our dear EDITH STELA SCHAJOWICZ

is no more.

Mourners:
Rachel Shimron
Shlomo and Yizhak Moito
David and Audrey Shimron
Schramm Family

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, November 10, 1987, at 11 a.m., at the Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa.

One year after the death of our beloved LENA KATZ-GROSSMAN

we will gather to remember her at the Etz Hachaim cemetery, Beit Shemesh, Friday, November 13, 1987 at 12 noon.

Edward Grossman
Malika Katz
Family and friends

המזמן האחרון



Recent file photo of the Irish 'Border Fox,' Dessie O'Hare. (Reuters)

Irish gangleader shoots wife outside fish-and-chip shop

DUNLEER, Ireland (Reuters). — The fugitive leader of a gang that kidnapped an Irish millionaire's son-in-law shot and wounded his own wife on Sunday night, police said.

In the latest bizarre twist in a three-week kidnap saga, police said gangleader Dessie O'Hare, known as the "Border Fox," was spotted in this border town. He was arguing with his wife in a car outside a fish-and-chip shop.

She ran off into a bar. He opened fire, wounding her slightly in the thigh, and then drove off with their five-year-old daughter, police said.

The wife is now being detained in Dublin under Ireland's anti-terrorist legislation, while roadblocks have been thrown across the north.

Police believe O'Hare, suspected of involvement in up to 30 killings, was the ringleader of the five-man gang that kidnapped Dublin dentist John O'Grady and held him for 21 days.

O'Grady was freed last Thursday after a gun battle between police and the gunmen, who had chopped off his little fingers with a hammer and chisel in their unsuccessful bid for a 1.5 million punt (\$2.25 million) ransom.

The gang slipped away in the melee, seized two housewives as hostages and drove to Limerick in western Ireland with the police in hot pursuit. Two men were later trapped in Tipperary but escaped in a scuffle on the steps of the police station.

One was later captured after seizing a nurse and overturning a car. The other was later found straggling down a country road.

Police say that three men have been charged with falsely imprisoning O'Grady, son-in-law of medical millionaire Austin Darragh.

Prime Minister Charles Haughey has set up a full-scale inquiry into police blunders made during the search for the gang.

Lebanon's general strike sparks mass show of unity in Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuters). — More than 60,000 emotional Christians and Moslem Lebanese tore down barriers with bare hands yesterday and embraced in a united demand for an end to their long war.

"Enough with war. We want no east, no west. We want national unity... We want to live in peace," chanted protesters, many hysterical, as they swarmed on the earthen barricades of the battle-scarred "green line" cutting Beirut in two.

In Tripoli, the northern port city, and in Sidon and Tyre in the south, protesters clamoured for the government's downfall.

The popular uprising exploded from a five-day-old general strike called in protest at Lebanon's economic chaos and political mismanagement after 12 years of civil war.

Men, women and children from Beirut's warring Moslem west and Christian east hugged and kissed near the parliament building, one of the few structures still intact on the "green line" wasteland.

"Let them lift the political siege.

Let them lift the economic siege and all the barricades. We want to be united as one country again," chanted some of the demonstrators.

Many bore placards denouncing inflation — around 350 per cent this year — and the political leaders whom they hold responsible for it.

"Our cabinet ministers, members of parliament and leaders are to blame for our ordeal," one slogan said. Another read: "Down with the government of humiliation and occupation."

Shops, offices, banks, schools, restaurants and petrol stations stayed closed across the nation on the fifth day of the walkout by the 250,000-strong labour federation.

Bled by its long civil war, Lebanon is now in the throes of financial collapse as its government remains paralysed by ineffectiveness.

Lebanon's currency has lost more than 82 per cent of its value against the dollar this year, fuelling the inflation which has put many once-affluent Lebanese onto the breadline.

Machete men using kneecaps as amulets

MANILA (Reuters). — A vigilante group fighting Communist rebels in the southern Philippines is digging up graves and gathering human kneecaps for use as amulets against bullets, the Manila Journal reported yesterday.

The newspaper said that more than 50 graves were recently opened in south Cotabato province by the group called Tatdad — meaning "chop" — which derived its name from its members' habit of slicing up their victims.

The group, used by the military in anti-rebel operations, is armed with machetes.

The Journal said human-rights groups in the area had condemned the macabre diggings as "diabolical." Tatdad members prefer newly buried corpses, believing that human kneecaps, when fresh, render the wearer invulnerable to bullets, the newspaper said.

Tatdad members are known to wear their amulets around their necks.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

THE OUTLAWED IRA yesterday claimed responsibility for the bomb in the County Fermanagh town of Enniskillen that killed 11 and injured 65 people at a war memorial service on Sunday in one of Northern Ireland's worst guerrilla attacks. In a statement, the IRA said it deeply regretted the catastrophic consequences of the bomb which it said had gone off prematurely and was intended for British security forces at the Remembrance Day service.

POLICE FIRED tear gas and wielded batons as they fought to disperse crowds of opposition supporters defying a ban on demonstrations in the Bangladesh capital yesterday. At least 20 people were injured in the hour-long gunbattle in Central Dacca where 2,000 supporters gathered to demonstrate against the rule of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

CHINA HAS invited Taiwan athletes to cover its National Athletics Games, starting in the southern city of Canton on November 20, the official China news agency said yesterday.

TWO OF FIVE chimpanzees that escaped from their cage at the Toledo Zoo on Sunday were shot, one fatally, after one bit a keeper and the others rushed at an emergency team, a zoo official said. The chimps' cage in the great ape building was apparently left unlocked by a cleaning worker, the curator of mammals at the zoo said.

THE WRECKAGE of an Air Malawi aircraft, believed to have been shot down over Mozambique at the weekend with 10 people, including at least three Britons, on board, was located inside Mozambique yesterday, the South African Foreign Ministry said in Pretoria.

THE THREAT OF severe famine looms over southern Sudan unless food supplies reach the area by early 1988. Sudanese newspapers yesterday quoted Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi as saying. He said some 7,000 tons of food had been sent to the south, despite difficulties in their delivery due to fighting between Sudanese government troops and guerrillas of the Sudan Popular Liberation Army in the area.

West Germans also want 'most notorious living Nazi criminal'

Austria to seek Brunner extradition

VIENNA (AP). — Austria and West Germany will renew requests to Syria to extradite alleged war criminal Alois Brunner, a key deputy to Adolf Eichmann, Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal said yesterday.

The foreign ministry in Vienna confirmed it was seeking extradition of the Austrian-born Brunner, who has been described by the World Jewish Congress as "the most notorious living Nazi war criminal."

In an interview with AP, Wiesenthal said Brunner "is at the top of war criminals still living." He was

allegedly responsible for the deportation of 125,000 Jews to concentration camps. Wiesenthal said West German chancellor Helmut Kohl had promised him that the Bonn government would again request the extradition of Brunner, who has lived in Syria since 1955.

West Germany renewed a warrant of arrest for Brunner last February, after a warrant issued in the 1960s expired. Syria has so far refused to extradite Brunner, who was born in Austria in 1912 but later acquired German citizenship.

Brunner's extradition and prosecution were last demanded by the World Jewish Congress during a meeting in Budapest in May. WJC delegate Menachem Rosensaft then urged delegates from 30 nations to exert pressure on Syria to extradite him. Brunner reportedly lived in West Germany until 1954 and then moved to Syria.

According to Wiesenthal, Brunner was responsible for deportations of Jews in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Yugoslavia.

Superpowers seen keen to avoid clash

U.S. and Soviets meet secretly on Central America before peace talks

By HUGH O'SHAUGHNESSY LONDON. — Senior figures from the U.S. and Soviet governments met in London recently for secret talks about Central America.

The timing of the talks — on the eve of scheduled peace negotiations in the isthmus last week — strengthens the belief that Washington and Moscow are keen to avoid any further superpower clash over Nicaragua or El Salvador. Neither side wants a rerun of the Cuban missile crisis.

The U.S. side was headed by Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, President Reagan's hawkish and controversial policy chief for Central America. The Soviets were led by Yuri Popov, head of the Latin America Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Both sides agreed to keep the details of their exchanges confidential but U.S. and Soviet spokesmen said that the talks were aimed at avoid-

ing misunderstanding of each other's aims in the region.

"It was not a negotiating session," claimed a State Department official.

With the peace process agreed to by the five Central American presidents in Guatemala on August 7 meant to be put into practice last week, both superpowers have hard decisions to take. The award last month of the Nobel Peace Prize to President Arias of Costa Rica makes it even less likely than before that the U.S. Congress will approve President Reagan's request for \$270 million to pursue the war against the Nicaraguan government.

But the hurdles have not yet been cleared. For a start, it is very unlikely that all the undertakings the five presidents gave one another in August will have been honoured to the letter.

As long as the Contras continue to receive U.S. backing which keeps

them in existence as a fighting force, the Nicaraguan government refuses to negotiate with them directly.

Last weekend, the Reagan administration gave qualified endorsement to Nicaragua's offer of indirect offer of peace talks with the Contra rebels, but remains deeply suspicious of the leftist Sandinista government's intentions. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stated last Thursday that he would seek a ceasefire with the Contras in indirect talks through an intermediary.

Abrams himself continues to be in personal difficulty following the demand by more than 100 members of the House of Representatives for his dismissal because of the part he played in the Iran-Contra affair.

For their part, the Soviets have been quietly making clear their unwillingness to sacrifice the prospect of better relations with Washington for the cause of the Nicaraguan government.

Another Reagan court candidate runs into trouble

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Reagan, stung by two failed efforts to fill the vacancy on the U.S. Supreme Court, ran into new trouble yesterday when conservatives signalled opposition to Judge Anthony Kennedy as a possible compromise candidate.

Senator Orrin Hatch said he was concerned that Kennedy, an appeals court judge from California, would not uphold Reagan's conservative positions.

"If that's so, then I can understand why conservatives don't want that," Hatch said in a television interview. "They'll feel very betrayed."

The Republican senator said that despite his misgivings, he would seek Senate confirmation of Kennedy if Reagan nominated him. But he said that conservative Senator Jesse Helms has declared that he would fight against Kennedy's confirmation.

Kennedy was the leading choice of some White House officials before Attorney General Edwin Meese convinced Reagan to nominate Judge Douglas Ginsburg, according to administration sources. Ginsburg withdrew his nomination on Saturday after sparking con-



Anthony Kennedy (Reuters)

trovercy with an admission that he smoked marijuana several times in the 1960s and 1970s.

Reagan's first nominee for the Supreme Court vacancy, Federal Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork, was rejected by the Senate. Opponents contended that Bork was a conservative extremist.

Kennedy was flown to Washington from California on an air force plane on Saturday, according to White House sources.

They said the 51-year-old jurist, who worked with Reagan on a tax initiative when the president was California governor, met Meese and White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker on Sunday.

But the sources said announcement of a new nominee was unlikely before mid-week.

Dole enters U.S. presidential race

RUSSELL, Kansas (Reuters). — Senate Republican leader Robert Dole formally entered the 1988 presidential campaign yesterday with a swipe at the Republican front-runner, Vice President George Bush.

"I offer a record, not a resume," Dole said in a clear slap at Bush, who cites his long list of government posts as evidence that he is ready to be president.

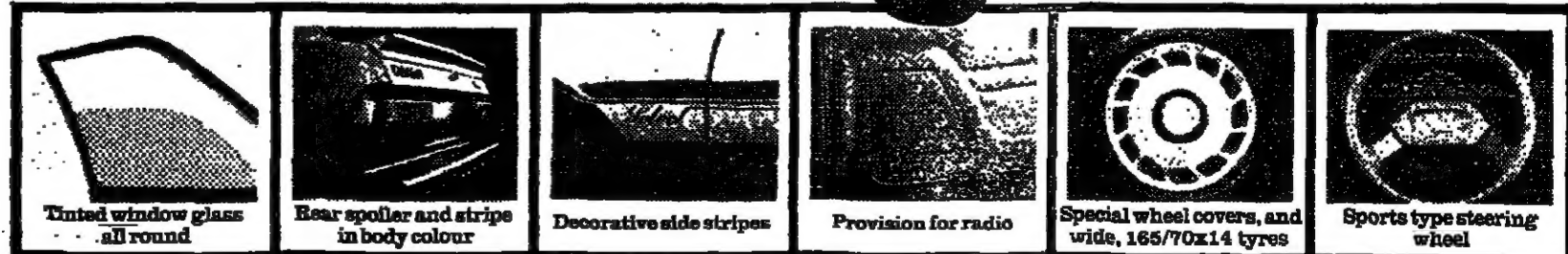
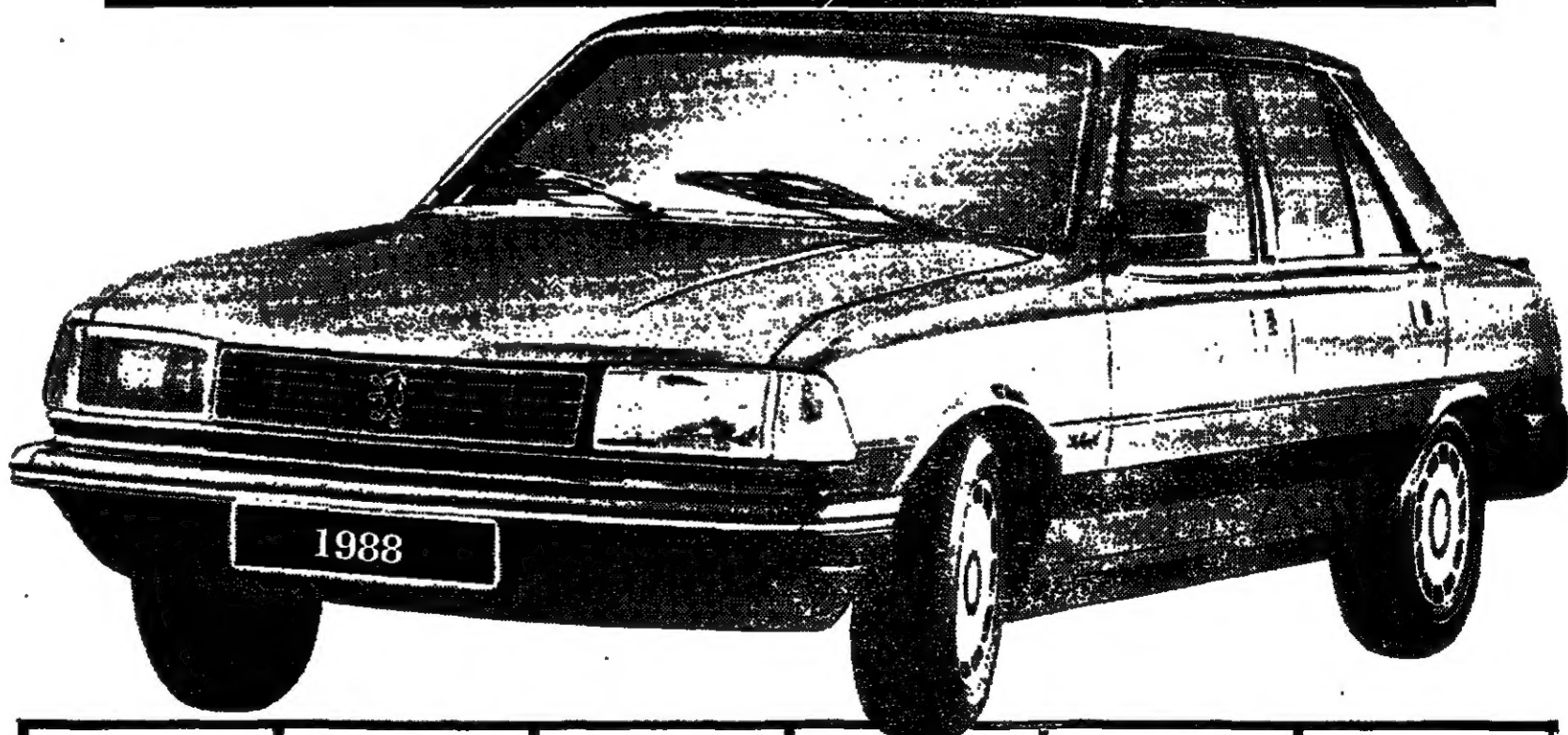
"I offer a lifetime of experience and a record that shows not merely

where I stand, but the hopes of a lifetime rooted here in Russell," Dole told a cheering hometown crowd.

Standing in the shadow of the town's grain elevator, just a short walk from the shop where he made ice cream sodas while in secondary school, Dole reeled off a list of his legislative accomplishments and declared: "I can make a difference. I have made a difference. I will make a difference."

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Ehud Olmert -- a non-candidate with a radical platform for the WZO

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Likud MK Ehud Olmert says he is a non-candidate for the post of chairman of the World Zionist Organization/Jewish Agency. But he has a radical platform that calls for drastically reducing the influence of Israel's political parties in these two interlinked bodies.

There are several unofficial candidates—and some official non-candidates like Olmert—for the chairmanship. The race has heated up a bit since the Diaspora fund-raisers vetoed Labour's candidate, Akiva Lewinsky.

The Likud's candidate, Science Minister Gideon Patt, who has not yet officially entered the race, plans to go to the U.S. later this week. He will try to persuade the American Zionist leaders now allied with Labour to hold an open vote for chairman at the Zionist Congress next month. The Likud spokesman for the congress said that Patt is not interested in being interviewed until he returns.

"There is a tremendous gap," Olmert said in an interview yesterday.

"between the way the Jewish Agency is perceived in the Diaspora and the way Israelis see it."

"Organized Jewry sees the agency as the main channel for Israel-Diaspora relations. But they either don't know or don't want to know that in Israel the agency is a symbol of all that people despise in the political establishment. It is seen as corrupt, inefficient, anachronistic and irrelevant."

While Olmert concedes that what the agency actually does is not all bad, he feels that its negative image is generally justified.

"The Americans in the agency, the 'non-Zionists,' are saying that they won't put up with this any more. I give them a lot of credit for this. I reject the view that they are trying to 'dictate' to us how the agency should be run. After all, we have asked them to be involved, so we can't turn around and accuse them of trying to take over the agency."

The Israeli establishment has to decide, he says, whether it is serious about using the agency as a meaningful channel for links to the Diaspora, or

whether it is "all a bluff."

"There is no way to make the agency relevant to Israel and the Jewish people today," he concludes. "Without gradually reducing the hold of the political party 'key' over its operations and structure. The party key is not only an anachronism with the agency. The same is true for health services and football in Israel."

To increase the involvement and fire the imagination of the younger generation of Diaspora Jews, he says, Israel must depoliticize the agency, and get people to run it who are fit for top leadership posts. "The agency should stop being a place for people who couldn't make it to the top in government, or who have to be moved aside for personal or political reasons."

How does this view of the situation fit in with his non-candidacy? "I am not running. But if anyone should ask me to, I would seriously consider it. I think that depoliticization should be on the agency's agenda."

Life of squalor for 2.2 million dispersed Palestinians

AMMAN (Reuters).— "All I remember is running from one house to the other. Never in my life have I felt at home. I fled Palestine with my parents when I was a small girl and I have fled a dozen times inside Lebanon, never settling down."

Fatima Fayoum's story of constant insecurity is commonplace in Lebanon's shell-shocked refugee camps. "I feel bitter. I want revenge on I don't know who, maybe the whole world," she says.

After four decades on the run, she now lives with her five children in the small West Beirut camp of Mar Elias, swollen with fugitives from nearby camps besieged by Shi'ite Muslim militiamen.

Shantytowns like this, where refugees live 15 to a room, still house one-third of the 2.2 million Palestinians registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which provides education and health services, and some food relief.

Degrees of squalor vary, but refugee settlements dotting Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip are a reminder that the plight of those fleeing when Israel was created in 1948, or in the 1967 war, remains a major problem in the Middle East.

"Being a refugee is not a disgrace," muses an old man in a Da-

mascus camp. "But disgrace will befall those responsible for our miseries. We await the day of our victorious return."

Ritual expressions of fierce nationalism are heard again and again, but some Palestinians strike a more wistful note. "With every passing day, we feel Palestine is further away," Ali Abdellah, 36, a school teacher in South Lebanon, says. "What worries us is that one day Palestine will become a story that grandmothers tell their grandchildren round the fireplace."

"I'm a Palestinian, but I feel more Lebanese. If I go back to Palestine I will feel like a stranger," says Sabri Musa, 31.

Since 1948 many displaced Palestinians have prospered in the diaspora. But for many refugees, the struggle to earn a living, to feed and educate their children, still dominates daily life.

In the West Bank and Gaza, the 818,000 UNRWA-registered refugees make up more than half the territories' Arab population. In Jabalyah and Rafah, Gaza's camps with 50,000 residents each, population density rivals that of Calcutta.

"Gaza is Israel's Soweto," says a foreign relief worker. The West Bank has fewer refugees, with 373,000 out of a Palestinian population of around 750,000, and only a

quarter live in camps.

In Arab states, conditions for refugees vary, but are most wretched in Lebanon, where 278,000 are registered with UNRWA. Palestinian organizations use camps as power bases in parts of Lebanon. Through the years these have borne the brunt of assaults by Israelis, Syrians and Lebanese Christian and Shi'ite forces.

Three camps in Christian areas were razed during civil war battles in 1975-76. Others in West Beirut and South Lebanon were pounded in Israel's 1982 invasion, when Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of civilians in Sabra and Shatilla camps.

Since 1985, fighting between Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia has resulted in at least 2,500 people being killed.

"My legs were amputated when a shell hit me in Rashidiyah, a southern camp under Amal siege," said Abdallah Safadi, a father of five. "We fled the camp because of the siege, but life outside was worse. We spend our lives in fear of the future."

Beirut's Bourj al-Barajneh and Shatilla camps, 90 per cent of which were destroyed in the fighting with Amal, remain blockaded. Women have been allowed out to buy food since Syrian troops deployed near

the camps in April, but men are trapped inside.

Refugees cannot rebuild their shattered houses. Alleys are muddied by broken sewers and there is no electricity or piped water. Shell-damaged hospital walls are patched with brickwork.

Foreign doctors said refugees were reduced to eating cats and dogs at the height of the siege. Residents rate the camps war as their worst experience since the 1948 exodus to Lebanon.

Lebanon never granted Palestinians the civil rights they enjoy in Syria or Jordan. Palestinian women can acquire Lebanese nationality by marrying a Lebanese but men cannot. The majority, who hold government-issued cards identifying them as Palestinian refugees, cannot work in public service and need special permits to work in the private sector.

"Here we are only a working class," said Ahiad Karshat, 40.

"We can't work in commerce or industry and most Palestinians now live on money from their sons in the Gulf countries." Almost all Jordan's 845,000 refugees are Jordanian citizens; less than a third live in camps.

An international relief worker said their lot was easier than in other host-countries, thanks to a "moderate, liberal and stable regime."

"Black September (when King Hussein's troops defeated Palestinian organizations in 1970) is still strong in everyone's mind, but refugees see what's happening elsewhere and recognize that the regime is benign," he said. "Those without citizenship, like the 17,000 Gaza refugees at a camp near Jerash, north of Amman, can get work only as casual farm labourers in the Jordan Valley or on construction sites."

Syria's 257,000 registered refugees are denied nationality and voting rights to avoid prejudice to their right to return home, but otherwise are generally treated like Syrians. They may own land, houses, or businesses, hold government jobs and perform compulsory military service.

Palestinian refugees, even those leading settled lives in Syria or Jordan, generally express intense national feelings. Palestinian parents teach their children minute details of villages they left 40 years ago, down to the trees and flowers.

Despite the carefully-instilled traditions, some younger Palestinians find it hard to relate to an unknown homeland.

"The generation that fled Palestine doesn't stop dreaming about going back," said Ahmed, 25. "But how can I dream of Palestine when I have never seen it or drunk its water?" (The fourth article in a series.)

Dangers in your sausage

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — Israelis should be reminded that sausages, frankfurters and smoked meats contain preservatives which can cause cancer, says Dr. Yoram Malachuk, the Histadrut Consumer Authority food technologist.

"This isn't the first time we've sounded the warning," he told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Each time, for a week after we raise the issue, consumption of these products goes down, but afterwards people forget and it goes right back up again."

(The Israel Cancer Association is conducting its annual door-to-door fund-raising campaign today.)

Malachuk explained that these preservatives, nitrates and nitrites, are necessary to inhibit the growth of bacteria of the kind which cause botulism, a potentially deadly condition. No substitute has been found for these nitrosamines (products of nitrates and nitrites), but they are carcinogenic and can also mix with hemoglobin to cause oxygen deficiency.

"We are not saying people should stop eating sausages and similar products altogether," Malachuk said. "Nor can we say in what quantities they start to become harmful."



Our concern is that many people, particularly children, eat a diet consisting largely of sausages and smoked meats. We recommend diversifying by eating chicken, fully cooked meat such as beef, or alternatives to meat such as fish or soy.

How does the public react to this official warning? "I confess it scares me," says Aviva, a lawyer who calls herself "a sausage addict." "I suppose I won't buy sausages for a few days, but then I'll go back to them. After all, everything in life is dangerous and you have to have some fun."

Yossi, an 11th grader who likes frankfurters, said he's sick of being told what not to do and what not to eat.

"Chocolate isn't good for your teeth, smoking can give you cancer, sex can give you AIDS, and now they say I can't even eat frankfurters. Next, they'll find out watching movies makes you go blind or listening to rock music makes you go deaf — or maybe they've said that already and I just haven't heard. You could also get run over by a car on your way to school, but that won't be an excuse to stay away from the place, unfortunately. Only when it's something you want to do they start worrying about your health."

His mother, Shoshana, is a nurse and knows very well the dangers of eating the wrong foods. "But I suppose there's a tendency to believe it won't happen to us, even if we know better."

Study critical of neighbourhoods planned for Gaza Strip refugees

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In a criticism of Israel's refugee rehabilitation programme in the Gaza Strip, a new study on the area shows how new neighbourhoods planned for the refugees may deteriorate and become overcrowded slums.

Initial details of the report on the Gaza Strip in the year 2000 were published last week in *The Jerusalem Post*. The study was written by Israeli experts in the fields of planning, architecture, economics and sociology, and copies of it are reportedly being read with interest at the Defence Ministry.

The report notes that, according to the scheme, 150 square metre plots of state land adjacent to the refugee camps are being offered to each family for construction of a one- or two-storey home. The scheme is based on a permanent

population estimate for each neighbourhood and a projected average family size of 5.5 persons.

The scheme does not seem to provide for a growth in the population of the new neighbourhoods, according to the report. Additional family members who move into the plots may strain the neighbourhood infrastructure, such as sewer systems, to breaking point, a phenomenon already evident in the Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood.

Construction of two or three additional storeys on each plot will lead to intolerable overcrowding. Such overcrowding, coupled with inadequate infrastructure, is a tried and tested recipe for creating slums, the report says. These new deprived neighbourhoods will be even more difficult to destroy and rebuild, since they will contain multi-storey dwellings, the report claims.

Ethiopian family reclassified as Jews

A mother and four children, who had been classified by the Interior Ministry as Christians since their aliyah from Ethiopia three years ago, have been reclassified as Jews by the population registrar. The change of status came only after the family's lawyer applied to the High Court of Justice for an injunction against the Interior Ministry, in which he highlighted the fact that the father and three other children, who had arrived earlier, had been registered as Jews. The efforts of the attorney, Michael Coronado, resulted in the Jerusalem Rabbinical District Court recognizing all the family members as Jews, thereby opening the way for their reregistration.

BANK OF ISRAEL

Short-Term Bills for Sale by Tender

מכירה תחרותית של כרטיסים קצרי טווח

The Bank of Israel announces the issue of two series of short-term bills, as specified below. Part of each series will be offered for sale by tender to the public on Tuesday, Nov. 10, for settlement on Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1987.

Series No.	Issue Amount (millions of NIS)	Amount offered by tender (millions of NIS)	Maximum Yield (%)	Maturity date	Days to maturity
0418	100	10	17.5	6.4.88	147
0528	100	10	18.0	11.5.88	182

Bids, which must be submitted through banks or members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, should not exceed a figure corresponding to the maximum yield specified above.

The yield to maturity will be set at a common rate for all purchasers, as follows:

- Bids lower than the common rate will be allotted in full.
- If the offer is oversubscribed, bids below the common rate will be allotted in full, while bids at the common rate will be allotted on a pro rata basis.
- Bids exceeding the common rate will not be accepted.

The series will be traded on the Stock Exchange in units of NIS 100 face value, at a discount from face value. The series will be redeemed by the Bank of Israel at face value (100%) on the dates indicated above.

In case of any discrepancy between the conditions stated here and the law or regulation, the law or regulation shall prevail.

Further details are available at banks and from members of the Stock Exchange.

no228-17-414

THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of The International Board of Governors

The Presentation of the Tel Aviv Museum Awards 1987

The Eugen Kolb Prize for Israeli Graphic Art — Rita Alima
The Jacques Ohana Prize for a Young Israeli Artist — Pamela Levy
The Israel Discount Bank Prize for an Israeli Artist — Dganit Berest
The Mendel Pundik Fund Prize for Israeli Art — Buky Schwartz
The Dr. Haim Gamzu Prize — Lea Nikel

Today, Tuesday, November 10, 1987 at 8:30 p.m. in the Meshulam Eldis Hall

no228-17-414

Refuting Missionaries

Lectures and debates every Tuesday at 8 p.m.
Tonight: Loyd James, B.Sc., M.Phil.
"Missionary Activity and Cultural Genocide"

Jerusalem Institute of Biblical Polemics,
13 Mordechai Ben Hillel St., Jerusalem,
second floor, Tel. 02-223881.

no234-12-822

Beth Hatefutsoth

The Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora

FROM BODONI TO F.M.R.: FREEDOM AND ELEGANCE

The Art of Publishing Art Books

A lecture in English by the Artist
Franco Maria Ricci

tonight, Tuesday, November 10, 1987, at 8:00 p.m.
Entrance for invitees and members of the Association of Friends holding membership cards.

no223-17-414

Beersheba court official faces charges

TEL AVIV. — The first secretary of the Beersheba District Court, Yitzhak Taub, was yesterday charged in the Ramle Magistrates' Court on eight charges of abusing his position and breach of trust. The charge sheet, presented by prosecutor Sara Dotan, details cases of Taub's attempts to obtain sexual favours from female employees through use of his post as, inter alia, head of personnel in the local magistrates' and district court.

STATE OF ISRAEL

Ministry of Education and Culture

Scholarships for Study Abroad, 1988-9

Under student exchange agreements between Israel and the countries mentioned below, one year scholarships will be awarded to Israeli students, permitting study in their field, in the academic year 1988-9.

The countries offering scholarships are:
Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Mexico, Norway, Finland, France, Colombia and Switzerland.

A candidate must —
— be an Israeli citizen, whose age at the time of applying for a scholarship does not exceed 35
— have at least a B.A.

Application Procedure
Applications should include —
— A letter detailing the subject and/or programme of studies, the country in which applicant wishes to study, and the names of universities at which he wishes to study.
— Curriculum vitae.
— Certificates testifying to completion of studies, including academic record transcript.
— At least two references from professors who know the student from his studies.
— Two photographs, exact address and telephone number.

Notes —
— A knowledge of the language of the country in which you wish to study is necessary.
— Applications should be submitted in English, in two copies.
— Latest date for submitting applications: December 31, 1987.

For Switzerland, the last date for applications is December 4, 1987.

Applications should be submitted to: Deputy Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture, 34 Rabinovitch Yisrael, Jerusalem 91911, Tel. 02-278367, 02-278243.

The final decision on the award of scholarships rests with the host country.

Applications which do not include all the data requested will not be submitted to the selection committee.

* Applicants for scholarships for studies in France should apply directly to the cultural attaché at the French Embassy in Tel Aviv in order to obtain information on the conditions applying to the award of a scholarship, and the method of submitting the application.

no228-17-414

Ari Rath tells about a unique meeting today to discuss plans to turn the notorious villa where 'The Final Solution' was planned into a Holocaust memorial

West Germany faces up to Wannsee

BERLIN, the seat of Nazi power during the 12 years of Hitler's rule over the "eternal" Third Reich, today marks the 49th anniversary of the infamous Kristallnacht — the night in November 1938 when almost all the synagogues in Germany and Austria were burned and destroyed — with a unique conference.

German, Israeli, American and Polish scholars are due to convene in the Reichstag, the former seat of Germany's parliament, to discuss detailed plans for the establishment of a Holocaust Memorial and Education Centre at the Wannsee villa, the site of the notorious Wannsee conference of January 20, 1942, where the implementation of the "final solution of the Jewish question" was decided.

Summoned by the chief of the Nazi security police and security service, SS-Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich, leading officials of the German Reich's key ministries — Hitler's own Reichskanzlei, and the foreign, interior, economy and justice ministries — together with top SS officers, including Adolf Eichmann, decided on that day within 90 minutes, which included a break for drinks and refreshments, on the meticulous planning and coordination of the "final solution."

Euphoric with a continuous string of Nazi victories — it was still several months before the first major defeats of Hitler's Wehrmacht at Stalingrad and El-Alamein — the Nazi leadership ruled out any further emigration of Jews from Europe. Instead, Europe was to be "combed from west to east," and all Jews sent in forced labour columns to the east.

The plan envisaged "natural attrition" of a large number of evacuees. The remainder would be given "appropriate treatment," since they would doubtless represent the stronger elements which, if released, should, because of natural selection,

be regarded as a "potential nucleus for new Jewish reconstruction, as experience from history has shown."

Nowhere in the minutes of the Wannsee conference is there any mention of killing. Instead, the Nazi euphemism refers to the "clearing of the German Lebensraum from Jews, appropriate treatment and previously accumulated experience."

A detailed breakdown of Europe's Jews, candidates for the "final solution," came to a total of over 11 million. Included in these figures are Jews in countries such as England, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey which apparently were to become part of Hitler's Reich.

STILL, it took over 40 years before current Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen decided, together with Berlin's Senate, on the rededication of the house, "Am grossen Wannsee 56-58," from a rural recreation home for schoolchildren to a Holocaust memorial, documentation and study centre. For years, Berlin mayors and Senate members shied away from erecting reminders of the city's Nazi period. Even former mayor Klaus Schütz, who later became ambassador to Israel, is reported to have said at the time that "we don't need macabre monuments," when asked to establish a memorial centre at the Wannsee villa.

But a number of dedicated Berlin citizens, led by historian Joseph Wulf, who is regarded as one of the pioneers in research of the Nazi regime and its persecution of the Jews, did not give up. Joined later by Joachim Braun, a former chief editor of Berlin's TV station — Sender Freies Berlin — together with a small group of journalists and writers, the group's demand to turn the Wannsee villa into a lasting reminder of

Nazi atrocities finally bore fruit.

When Diepgen visited Israel exactly three years ago, *The Jerusalem Post's* Ernie Meyer published an article on the Wannsee villa campaign, assisted by background material provided by Braun. Berlin's mayor was confronted with the question about the proposed memorial during a meeting with *The Post* staff and at a subsequent press conference. Diepgen's reply at that time was still evasive, claiming that Berlin did not need memorials scattered all over town to victims of the Nazi regime. In any case, the Wannsee conference was only a brief chapter in the long chain of barbaric crimes committed by the Nazis. Many decisions were taken at Gestapo headquarters in the former Prinz Albrechtstrasse, in the centre of the city near the wall, he said.

But the impact was made and less than two years later, Diepgen was instrumental in getting the Berlin Senate to pass the appropriate decision, following a visit to the Wannsee villa together with the chairman of Berlin's Jewish community, Heinz Galinski. "The house Am grossen Wannsee 56-58, which as Wannsee villa and site of the notorious Wannsee conference of January 20, 1942 entered the history of Nazi genocide of the Jews, will become a memorial and meeting place," he declared.

The move was part of a new awakening in Germany to the need to face the Nazi period with all its horrors, as the second post-war generation has come of age.

When some three dozen scholars gather at the Reichstag to exchange views and experiences, and to deliberate on the future contents and character of the Wannsee memorial centre, they will be guided by the proposals of a preliminary planning committee which would like to see it become a place for youth gather-

Das "Wannsee-Protokoll"

zur
Endlösung der Judenfrage

Ab schrift

Gehelme Reichsantrag

30 Ausfertigungen
16 Ausfertigung

Besprechungsprotokoll

1. Am 20. 1. 1942 in Berlin, Am grossen Wannsee Nr. 56/58, stattgefundenen Besprechung über die Endlösung der Judenfrage nahmen teil:

Gauleiter Dr. Meyer und
Reichsminister Dr. Lohmann
Staatssekretär Dr. Stuckart
Staatssekretär Neumann

Staatssekretär Dr. Freisler
Staatssekretär Dr. Böhmer
Unterstaatssekretär Dr. Luther
Oberführer Klopfer

Reichsminister für die besetzten Ostgebiete
Reichsminister des Innern
Beauftragter für den Vierjahresplan
Reichsjustizminister

Am des Generalgouverneurs
Auswärtiges Amt
Partei-Kanzlei
Reichskanzlei

From the minutes of the meeting. The page lists the top Nazi officials attending.



The Wannsee building has been used as a holiday home for youth for the last 40 years. This is the room where the 1942 meeting took place. The photo on the wall shows children of the Warsaw ghetto.

ings, conferences, and documentation, with film and video facilities that will depict the atrocities of the Nazi regime in all its aspects.

"The central hall where the actual Wannsee conference took place should document the conference proceedings and depict the numerous participants from the various state ministries without whose assistance and collaboration the mass murder could not have been organized," the committee states

significantly.

Holocaust survivor and Nobel prize winner Eli Wiesel is to deliver the keynote address at the Wannsee house rededication conference and Yad Vashem will be represented by its chairman Reuven Dafni, in a move that recognizes Berlin's and West Germany's renewed efforts to face their past.

The organizers quote an old Jewish adage: "The secret of redemption is in remembering."

East Germans recall the Jewish legacy

Geoffrey Wigoder

EAST GERMANY, long regarded as one of the more inflexible of the East European Communist countries, is beginning to show signs of a thaw.

I recently attended a conference sponsored by the East German Protestant Churches for Jews and Christians from eastern and western countries in which the largest delegation, after that of the host country, came from Israel. And the subject discussed (selected by the East Germans) was "A precious legacy — the contribution of the Jews to the culture of Central and Eastern Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries."

The East German churches' part in organizing the conference was the International Council of Christians and Jews (ICJJ) and some 70 participants came from 15 countries.

This was the second such conference: the first was held two years ago in Budapest, organized by the Hungarian Protestants and the ICJJ. The East Germans who then attended were so impressed that they took the initiative for this follow-up. The deliberations were on a high level, but even more significant was the opportunity for personal contacts between east and west which only a few years ago would have been unthinkable.

A lavish reception was given by Dr. Klaus Gyzy, Secretary of State for Religions. Gyzy, an affable host now in his mid-70s, is himself half-Jewish. He spoke at length of the great Jewish contribution to Berlin and German history, and claimed that East Germany is free of anti-Semitic manifestations.

He said the government is allocating 42 million marks to the reconstruction of the famous Oranienburgerstrasse Synagogue, destroyed in the bombing of the city in 1943. It will be a major centre for Jewish activities, including a museum of the history of Berlin Jewry and of the Holocaust, with special arrangements for visits by schoolchildren.

But the outlook for the future of the Jewish community is bleak. A meeting with its president, Dr. Peter Kirschner, and a group of key figures evoked admiration for their determination to maintain activities but also a feeling of depression.

The East Berlin Jewish community numbers 185 members, only 80 of

whom are below 50. There are nine children and 15 teenagers. The last marriage was in 1982 and the past two years have seen only one birth. There is no new Jewish immigration to the eastern part of the city, unlike the west, which on occasion has had 50 newcomers a week from the USSR.

It is estimated that for every member of the community there are 15 unaffiliated Jews. Efforts made to draw them in have had only limited success. A circle of younger people meets regularly to seek out its roots, but much of the communal effort is directed to the elderly: 1½ million marks (provided by the government) have just been spent on rebuilding the Jewish old-age home — in which the Jewish residents are now in a minority.

Another prime concern is with the upkeep of cemeteries (there are 130 Jewish cemeteries in East Germany). The Christian group, Aktion Suchnezeichen, which has movingly sought to atone for the sins of their fathers, has especially devoted itself to the maintenance of Jewish cemeteries, and thanks to them the Adas Yisroel cemetery in East Berlin was recently restored and reopened.

It was symbolic that the meeting with the community should end with nostalgia: A performance of Yiddish songs by a non-Jewish girl who explained that she had made a study of this music out of tribute to the community that had been destroyed, and a new film — the first documentary made about East German Jewry — which centred around the Weissensee cemetery and the memories it evokes.

The Jewish community struggles along: on Rosh Hashana it rededicated its synagogue in Rykestrasse, and now for the first time in 22 years it has a rabbi, Isaac Neuman from the U.S., whose arrival was welcomed by the authorities and prominently featured on television.

The Jewish-Christian encounter, which was held at the resort of Buckow, should be seen in a wider perspective. It evidenced the goodwill of many Christian quarters to encourage understanding and dialogue with Jews, and is a further step in the emergence of East European Jewry from its previous isolation.

New South Africa

Derek Perlman on why most Jewish emigrants prefer Australia to Israel

THE MOVEMENT of large numbers of South African Jews to Australia should come as no surprise. Once these Jews decided to move, for fear of political instability in their country, Australia presented itself as a logical destination.

The similarities between Australia and South Africa are numerous. The official language of Australia is English, which is the native tongue of the large majority of South African Jews. Of all the English accents in the world today, the Australian and South African are closest.

The two countries have the same seasons, and the South African Jew who is used to celebrating Pesach in the autumn and Succot in the spring continues to do so in Australia. The sports-lover finds that every type of sport he enjoyed in South Africa — cricket, tennis, rugby union, soccer, squash, golf, surfing, swimming, bowls — is available in Australia too.

Sydney naturally and architecturally resembles Cape Town. With its never-ending beaches and coves, it makes a former Capetonian feel that

he has arrived at an even more beautiful version of his home town. The wrought-iron verandas still to be found in the older parts of many South African cities are characteristic of Sydney and Melbourne. Traffic moves easily on the left side of the road, as in South Africa.

No racial tensions of the South African kind are felt in Australia, which is blessed with economic prosperity and political stability. If a South African emigrant has the right trade or profession (medical doctors have difficulty registering in Australia), he can almost continue from where he left off.

IN PERTH and Sydney, South African Jewish parents have the extraordinary luxury of being able to discuss their children's schooling with principals who until recently headed Jewish day schools in South Africa.

The vice-principal of the rapidly-growing Massada College on the North Shore in Sydney proudly told me that "what we have here in Sydney is even better than what we had

in Cape Town." The information booklet prepared by the Perth Jewish community informs prospective South African emigrants that the headmaster, Mervyn Danker, is an ex-South African, formerly principal of the Theodor Herzl School in Port Elizabeth.

The combination of academic excellence in secular subjects, a Jewish curriculum traditionally but not coercively Orthodox, cooperation between parents and teachers and ample sport facilities, are on the way to making these Jewish day schools fine successors to those built up in South Africa over the last 40 years.

The knowledge that a similar and familiar school system exists in Australia is a decisive factor in the South African Jew's choice of Australia.

Shalom College on New South Wales University campus has a much-respected Jewish master, and it provides a warm home away from home for many Jewish students. Among the Jewish student activists whom I met on Sydney and Melbourne campuses there were many

former South Africans. The regional chairman in Melbourne and the president of the NSW University Jewish Society, both from Johannesburg, are strong candidates for the 1988 national presidency of the Australasian Union of Jewish Students.

From what we know about the dynamics of Jewish emigration, Jews in large numbers will not come to Israel when they have an alternative: France was the first choice for the majority of Jews of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco when they were forced to leave their homes in the 1950s and 1960s.

WHAT DOES the movement of South African Jews to Australia rather than to Israel say about Zionism today and about the South African Zionist movement in particular? Very little. The Zionist movement has made practically no effort to induce its members — or its leaders — to move to Israel. It has emphasized identification with Israel, support for a strong and secure Israel, help for Jews in times of danger, and the importance of increasing Israel's input into Jewish education abroad.

The Jews of South Africa, those who have moved across the Indian Ocean to Australia and those who still remain in South Africa, will

continue to be active in Zionist and pro-Israeli affairs. They will continue to visit Israel, to invest their money here, and to share Israel's successes and failures. The Zionist movement has not been strengthened or weakened by the movement of South African Jews to Australia.

If the non-alia of significant numbers of South African Jews did not find a place on the agenda of previous Zionist congresses, why should their current movement to Australia be the cause of Zionist soul-searching? Most Jews at all times, when they have been able to, have chosen a country other than Israel. Few Jewish communities on the move have had as attractive an alternative as the South African Jews have in Australia.

So, rather than wasting time analyzing this "failure of Zionism," the Zionist movement and the State of Israel should devote their energies to ensuring the successful absorption of those Jews from South Africa and from other countries who, for whatever reasons, have come to live here.

Derek Perlman recently returned from Australia, where he was a AUS (Australasian Union of Jewish Students) scholar-in-residence. He is now writing a book on Israeli youth.

QUOTE

One of the characteristics of the anti-Jew as distinct from the pro-Arab is that he shows no other sign of interest in the Arabs or sympathy for them, apart from their conflict with the Jews... To support the political cause of the Palestine Arabs is a legitimate and justifiable political choice. But if it is accompanied by a lack of interest in other causes in the region and elsewhere, questions may arise. The world is full of causes that attract foreign well-wishers and supporters, and many factors may determine an outsider's choice. One of them may be a shared hatred of the adversary.

Bernard Lewis, in *Semites and Anti-Semites*, Norton, 1986

Righteous village

Alignment MK Shevah Weiss has suggested to Yad Vashem that the Righteous Gentile distinction be awarded to an entire village in the mountains of central France.

Basing himself on the research carried out for a film, "Weapons of the Spirit," completed earlier this year, about Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, which was inhabited mainly by Protestants, Weiss wrote Yad Vashem director Yitzhak Arad, noting that the 5,000 villagers saved some 5,000 Jews from deportation to concentration camps.

The focus of the 91-minute film, which is in English and French with English subtitles, is the exploration of how and why the villagers, under the Nazis' noses, succeeded in doubling their numbers.

The film provides staggering evidence of the extent to which the Vichy government cooperated with the Nazis.

ASHER WALLFISH

The Jewish World Page, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

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THE MIDDLE EAST MILITARY BALANCE 1986

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The anti-cold war is on

WINTER COLDS are a misery for everyone, but especially for children who have trouble sleeping if they are forced to breathe through their mouths. Now Abic is marketing a decongestant for children and adults that was developed by the well-known British drug company Boots. Called Karvol in Israel, the yellow capsule is not to be ingested. The top is snipped off and the contents are rubbed into a handkerchief, pillow or sheet and inhaled.

Karvol contains eucalyptus oil, pine oil, menthol, thymol and chlorbutanol and, according to Abic, greatly eases breathing during the night. It leaves no stain on the cloth, and can also be used in vaporizers.

THE CHERNOBYL nuclear reactor disaster in the Soviet Union 18 months ago has resulted in as many as 200,000 voluntary abortions in western European countries, including 2,500 in Greece, where radioactive clouds lingered for many days thereafter.

These statistics were provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency recently. The abortions were not initiated in most cases by the pregnant women's physicians, but by the women themselves who were frightened by the thought that radioactivity could cause genetic damage to their fetuses.

RIVER BLINDNESS, spread by black flies breeding near fast-flowing tropical streams, permanently blinds half a million people each year and afflicts a total of 18 million around the world. Now a "miracle" drug has been produced that promises to wipe out the disease, also known as onchocerciasis, by the

year 2000.

Credit goes to the New Jersey-based Merck pharmaceutical company, which first developed a drug called Ivermectin 12 years ago to be used by veterinarians to kill parasitic worms in animals. In Israel, Merck's representative, S. Riesel Chemical Products, sells the drug for treating sheep and cows under the name Ivo-mec and for horses, as Equisan. A somewhat different version of the drug, named Mectizan, was developed and was found to be effective against river blindness in humans.

Merck says Mectizan is safe and effective against onchocerciasis if taken once a year orally. The firm is ready to supply the drug free to needy areas around the world because of the exceptional circumstances surrounding the disease.

When the fly bites an infected person, it ingests microorganisms that develop into larvae within the fly. The next person who is bitten is infected by the larvae, which grow into adult worms that produce millions more of the microorganisms that infiltrate tissues throughout the body. Among other damage, the cornea of the eye is usually scarred, causing blindness.

Aerial spraying has failed to wipe out the disease, but the new drug, taken once a year, destroys the microorganisms under the skin and in the eye.

THE RECENT death of Prof. Henry Neufeld, the dean of Israel's cardiology, left a vacuum at the cardiology department of Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer, which Neufeld founded and headed for many years. Now Prof. Eliezer Kaplinsky, until now head of the cardiology department at Meir Hospital

THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

In Kfar Sava, has been appointed to the prestigious post.

Kaplinsky has been very active in the volunteer organization Heart-to-Heart, which educates the public on reducing the danger of heart disease, and was regarded by the late Prof. Neufeld as his eventual successor at Sheba.

THE PHARMACISTS Association is gearing up to battle a plan to put mini-drug stores in Co-op Supermarket branches. The association, in telegrams to the Health Ministry, demands that the plan be abandoned. They maintain that it would raise costs for the customers and health funds, and that existing private and public pharmacies can already serve the public well. The personal contact and advice available at the neighborhood pharmacy, they also argue, would be non-existent in a supermarket, where masses of people shop.

AN EPILEPSY patient who flew from Amsterdam to Ben-Gurion Airport on KLM airlines discovered in mid-flight recently that she had forgotten to take along the pills that she must take three times a day. She informed the crew, who told the pilot. He radioed the medical department of the airlines, which called Israel's KLM manager. He found the Israeli equivalent of the epilepsy drug in Tel Aviv and when the woman alighted from the plane, she was given the pills she needed.

Life is what the pupils make it

Schoolchildren are confronting topical issues through improvised drama. Lea Levavi reports



Alliance's actor-pupils.

THE KIDS don't see it as a lesson. For them, it's participating in a play which they helped to create.

Three young actors — Poly Reshef, Rachel Dayan and Avi Louzia — known collectively as the Improvisation Group of the Hazman Theatre — use improvisation to encourage school children to confront topical issues.

At a recent performance at the Alliance High School in Tel Aviv, the subject, at least officially, was Zionism. The three presented a scenario — the bare bones of a story involving an army officer who loses his job because of budget cuts and who finds work in Canada. He and his wife come back to visit their son who is finishing his army service and wanted to stay here. The mother tries to persuade him to join the family in Canada, while the father says he is ready to stay if he can find work.

"Cut," Reshef said suddenly to his colleagues, and turned the stage over to the youngsters.

While kids at other schools decided to play roles allowing them to offer the father jobs or to preach to the mother about why the family should stay in Israel, this time it didn't quite work that way. A boy who was invited to be the mother's brother from Nahalal disappointed the actors and his teachers by saying that if he had a job offer in Canada, he would consider it very seriously.

Another boy wanted to play the part of the mother's Canadian lover, and when this suggestion was not

received enthusiastically by the actors, he complained that this wasn't true improvisation. After he was allowed to play the part, the mother (Dayan) told him she was through with him.

The end of this version of the story was that the father stayed in Israel with his son, the mother went back to Canada alone and the audience was left to draw its own conclusions.

YOCHI IBIS, coordinator of 12th graders at Alliance, said she was disappointed in the performance but not in the idea behind it.

"We had the actors here to do something on drugs last year, and it worked beautifully. I can't put my finger on why it didn't work this time. When it does work, the advantage is that children feel free to express themselves when they're playing the part of someone else."

"These kids were cynical," Reshef said. "The thing about improvisation is that you can't dictate how it turns out, and if the audience isn't with you, there are limits to what you can do."

At one school, he and his colleagues did an improvisation in

which he played the part of the teacher while Louzia, seated among the pupils in the auditorium, was a disruptive pupil whom the teacher, asked to leave. Louzia refused to leave and was told to come back with his father — played by one of the pupils, himself the troublemaker in real life.

The "father" demanded that his son obey the teacher, but another pupil, playing the school's guidance counselor, took a more liberal view suggesting that the aggressive boy be allowed to go to the gym or music room to work off his aggression. At this point, the play was navigating in dangerous waters, because the message could have been that violence pays if the disruptive boy was given special treatment.

Dayan saved the day by playing a good pupil who demanded similar privileges for herself, throwing a chair to prove she, too, could be violent when her request was refused. Now the message was that giving in to violence encourages others to use violence, and the pupils realized that this was not acceptable behavior. The end was that the violent boy was ostracized by the others in the class until he agreed to obey the rules.

At the Alliance performance, however, nobody thought of a trick to get the play back on the right track.

"The kids see this as 'Dallas' or 'Dynasty,'" Dina, another teacher present, complained. One of the pupils, Yifat, said she saw the play as dealing with family conflicts, not with the question of *yordim* (emigration from Israel).

"It doesn't matter," Reshef noted, "and, in fact, maybe it's better that the kids didn't feel we were preaching Zionism. Next time someone talks about *yordim*, Yifat will remember the family, which broke up as a result."

The Ministry of Education has no official opinion on these improvisations nor is its permission required for them to take place.

"The fact that schools invite us back is proof that it works," Reshef said, apologizing for the Alliance event.

In some cases, pupils pay for tickets to the improvisation, although no one who can't afford to pay is kept away. At schools where the socio-economic level is low, performances are subsidized by local authorities, Omani L'Am and other agencies.

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Sheba Hospital gets a 'first' -- \$1.5m. magnetic scanner

The first nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging device in the public health system in Israel — one of only a dozen in the world — has been put into use at Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer.

The \$1.5 million device can scan the inside of the body without subjecting it to radiation or requiring the injection of contrast material.

NMR is based on the use of very large magnets about 6,000 times the strength of the magnetic field of earth. The body protons change their orientation according to the direction of the magnetic field. The radiologist, at the same time, applies radio-frequency waves to these protons, which causes them to shift their direction.

When the radio-frequency pulse is stopped, the protons transmit radio-frequencies back as they return to their normal position. This enables the radiologist to build up a two-dimensional image, based on the quantity of the protons (mainly the nucleus of the hydrogen atom), so as to obtain images of sections of the body based on the quantity of hydrogen atoms.

Because there are differences in the number of hydrogen atoms in different tissues, and some of them are in a moving state (as in blood), the radiologist can — for example — compare, separate and differentiate between white and grey matter, the fluid and the ventricles of the brain. The visual resolution is like that of the CAT (co-axial tomography) scanners used routinely in Israeli hospitals, but it is better because X-rays and contrast materials are not used.

The sensitivity of the NMR also allows early diagnosis of nerve diseases like multiple sclerosis. Early diagnosis of tumours may also be possible in the future.

The NMR Institute at Sheba was donated by Hermann and Dan Mayer of Paris, who attended the opening ceremony.

It is the Mayer family's third major contribution to the hospital; they donated the Hermann Mayer Institute of Cardiac Rehabilitation in 1981 and the Deborah Mayer Department of Orthopedic and Hand Surgery in 1985. J.S.

Crumbling bastions

UNITED STATES District Judge Veronica Wicker has recently been nominated for membership in the New Orleans Rotary Club. She is one of the many women to be so honored since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled recently that U.S. Rotary Clubs must consider women for membership.

Lucien Harris, the prominent Israeli Rotarian and former Israel district governor, who recently returned from a tour of 14 U.S. Rotary Clubs in Texas and California, found a growing number of women members accepted there. There were 11 women in one club near San Francisco.

Harris believes that the Legis-

tive Council of the International Rotary Movement, which will meet in two years' time, will issue guidelines for the entire world — including Israel — on this subject. Harris, who met top Rotary leaders, believes that the committee's decision will allow each separate member country to decide whether to accept women for membership according to the local laws, customs and conditions.

Harris also found that the Concordia-Arpanaut, the Rotary's 130-year-old Jewish men's club in San Francisco, voted to admit women to full membership — the first men's club in that city to take such a step.

ALEXANDER ZVIELI

Pianist turns conductor

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IBA, with Leon Fleisher, conductor, Misha Dichter, pianist, (Grieg: Henry Crown Hall, November 7.) Copland: Orchestral Variations; Mozart: Symphony No. 35 in D major ("Prague") K. 594; Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor op. 15.

Following his wonderful performance of the Ravel Left-Hand Concerto last season, Leon Fleisher has returned to the JSO for the first time as conductor. And welcome return it is, as Fleisher brings to the podium the same elegant, well-wrought musicianship that has characterized the other facets of his fine career. That the Copland work remains for this listener a distinctly undistinguished piece was the fault of neither conductor nor orchestra, all of whom gave a careful reading. But the remainder of the programme came off exceedingly well, owing to the same care, attention to detail and well-modulated temperament. Moreover, the upper string sec-

tions of the orchestra are gradually coming together into an acceptable ensemble.

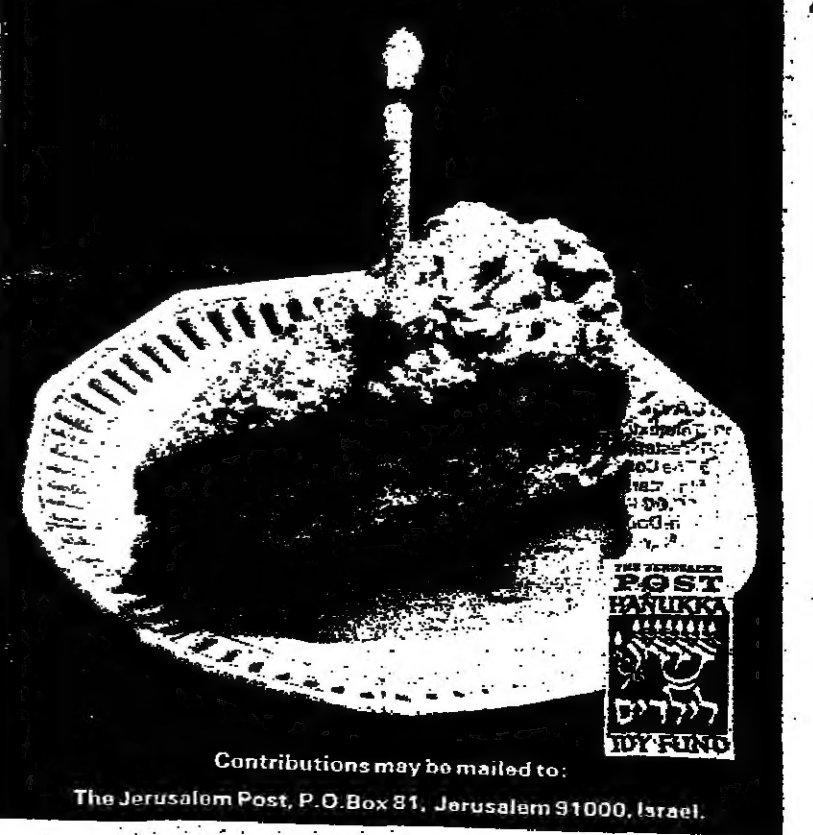
This is a big step in the right direction, even if it still means a uniform shrillness at times.

Altogether, Fleisher brought off a spirited and stylish reading of the Mozart, and went on to marshal the troops around Misha Dichter's interpretation of Brahms. This was sensitive, brooding and yet muscular, emphasizing the darker qualities of the work and just beginning to catch the joyous spirit of the last movement as the piece drew to a close.

Dichter, it need hardly be mentioned, is a superb artist. He dealt well with the hall's acoustical balance problems of piano vs. orchestra, and his interpretation, grounded in a seemingly effortless technique, elicited thunderous applause. DANIEL ZIFF

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Part four of the interview with Professor Milton Friedman on the 1977 economic programme

Liberalization: Why it has not yet succeeded

In yesterday's instalment, Prof. Friedman pointed to Hongkong as an example of a place where the economy has flourished thanks to a maximum of free market forces and a minimum of government intervention.

By DANIEL DORON

DORON: The reason that many Israelis don't accept the model of Hongkong is that we have a problem that runs even deeper than socialism, and I would call it a semi-Marxist pornography. Namely, Israelis are convinced that profit comes from exploitation, that it's obscene to pursue profit. And therefore, in every deal there must be a winner and a loser.

FRIEDMAN: There's a fascinating thing about this. I wrote an article and gave a talk years ago on "Capitalism and the Jews." I said that two propositions were fascinating to me. There are no people in the world who have benefited so much from capitalism as the Jews. And there is no other people in the world who have done so much to undermine capitalism as the Jews. The question is, how do you reconcile those two?

What is it that enabled the Jews to survive over 2,000 years in the Diaspora? It was profit, the capitalist system. In which countries in the world do Jews do best? In those countries which are most hospitable to the profit system. Why is it that the Jews do so poorly in Russia and so well in the U.S.? Israel itself would not exist if it were not for the profit system.

Suppose every country in the world were socialist. Where would Israel get the external resources which would enable it to exist? Where would they have gotten help from the outside Jewish communi-

ty? Have the Russian Jews contributed money to Israel? No, they've contributed problems to Israel. Why? Because Russia does not rely on the capitalist system, it relies on the Marxist-socialist system.

On the other hand, the U.S., which relies predominantly on the market system, and Britain, are the countries from which Israel has gotten support. So, it is absurd to say that profit in that sense is a threat.

Q: Perhaps the Jews accepted the criticism of their enemies that they were profit seeking, and therefore decided that profit was obscene?

A: Indeed, in my analysis of this paradox, I said that there were several explanations. One was the fact that in Europe in the 19th century, all of the right-wing parties were religious parties, connected with the established churches. The only parties where Jews could find a home were the left-wing parties. That's part of the explanation. But I said that the major explanation is exactly what you suggest: that Jews wanted to demonstrate that they were not like the stereotype. Therefore, they proceeded to make themselves into socialists.

Q: To return to the inflation question, there was one point I wanted to clarify. Some people in Israel claim that the government's profit from the attrition in the value of money, the so-called "inflation tax" remained 2% of GNP when inflation reached 110% and even 400%.

A: Jews are remarkable in certain ways. Number one, I have never been in a country where banking regulations are as complex as they are in Israel. You have the smart Jews on the side of the government making the regulations and the smart Jews on the other side of the banks trying to get around it. But the same thing is true here. Israel is the only country in the world that I know of, in which the government, narrowly interpreted, loses from inflation. However, that's a very grave



misconception. That's because the people who are responsible for the policies that produce inflation are not the government, narrowly interpreted. You have to interpret the government more broadly. And more broadly interpreted, then it includes so-called private groups. It includes those six people I had in the room that I was castigating in 1977. They are the ones who are responsible, and taken as a whole, they have benefited from inflation.

PLAUT: But this is not true in every country. One has to ask the question, what is such a nice Jewish country doing with such an economic mess?

FRIEDMAN: Israel is not unique. After all, Argentina went the same way. Brazil has been going the same way. The African countries have been doing this. All countries in which governments have come to play a very large role in controlling the economy have gone through substantial episodes of inflation. That includes Russia.

DORON: The gradual reversal of the liberalization process was prompted by a growing gap in the balance of payments, partially due to inflation. Was it wise to return to a fixed exchange rate and at least partial control of wages and prices

before taking steps to contain inflation?

FRIEDMAN: Well, it wasn't wise to return to it after taking steps either. It wasn't wise to return to it, period. The exchange rate is a price like any other price. Price and wage controls, exchange rate controls are ways of freezing the machinery. You freeze the adjustment mechanism. You can't set the exchange rate where you want to. You freeze it at the wrong level, something will have to give. Usually what will have to give are the real, physical magnitudes in an economy.

And therefore, in my opinion, it was not wise. I want to qualify that in one way. In the lecture that I gave in Israel I said that the best course for a small country would be to tie its exchange rate to the exchange rate of another country provided ("provided" is the important part) it got rid of its central bank. You see there's a great confusion between the two ideas.

One idea is a unified currency. California doesn't have a central bank; it uses the same currency as New York. We don't seem to have balance of payments problems, although California in fact runs a deficit. But nobody knows about it, the figures aren't there and it's not a problem. So a unified currency makes sense.

That's a wholly different thing from a national currency linked to another currency by a fixed exchange rate, a pegged currency. That's bad, and that's what Israel has had from time to time. You have also had a move in Israel to dollarize the economy. That would be good. It may not be politically feasible but from an economic point of view, it would be a good thing to do. But you're not going to do it. And under the circumstances, in which you're going to insist on maintaining a central bank, then you ought to have a free exchange rate so that at least the exchange market can undo some of the damage that is being done by your government and central bank.

DORON: Israel receives billions of dollars in foreign aid annually amounting to 50 per cent of its exports. If the shekel rate were floated, it would be affected by these capital imports and would reach a higher rate than if foreign aid were cut. With this in mind, would it still be advisable to maintain a free rate of exchange? What would happen if foreign aid were curtailed? Could markets be relied upon to increase exports and reduce imports without widespread unemployment?

A: Of course the amount of foreign aid you receive in dollars is going to affect the rate of the shekel. The higher the aid you receive the more dollars you have and the higher the shekel rate will be. But the more important question is: What is the effect of foreign aid on Israel, in general, leaving aside the shekel rate, which I'll return to.

The answer that seems obvious is to say that foreign aid helps Israel. It gives Israel more resources and more money with which to buy things. That seems correct. But I submit to you that it's fundamentally wrong: that foreign aid has done Israel harm and not good. And this is true not only of Israel, but it's a conclusion I reached years ago on studying foreign aid around the world.

Most countries receiving foreign aid have been harmed. How have they been harmed? They have been harmed because the aid has enabled government to persist in mistaken policies that have destroyed incentive and have done a great deal of harm to the country. I believe that India is an extreme example. India would not have been able to persist in its mistaken policies of exchange controls and pegged exchange rates and its policies of government control and allocation of resources and so on if it hadn't had the crutch of American foreign aid.

And in exactly the same way, Israel would not have been able to persist in its mistaken policies of government regulation of the economy and pegging the exchange rate if it had not been for American aid. So I think that American aid is a very mixed bag as far as Israel is concerned. You know, they speak about parents spoiling their children

by giving them too much money. It's not only children who are capable of being spoiled.

Q: You are not, of course, talking about military aid. You are talking specifically about economic aid?

A: My conclusions were primarily about economic aid. Fortunately I am not a military expert. But I have some deep suspicions about that as well, which we won't go into. But I was talking about economic aid entirely.

Next as to the effect of foreign aid on the shekel. Your question seems to assume that Israel can fix the shekel wherever it wants. If that's the case why not fix it at double its present level?

Q: People would say that it would harm our exports.

A: Yes, but it would enable you to use all your resources to produce domestic goods. You wouldn't have to import goods. Obviously, what happens to the exchange rate is a result of what happens to the economy, not a cause. If you peg the exchange rate, the adjustment will have to come somewhere else — in exchange controls, in export permits or export subsidies, import permits.

Q: You ask, Can the market adjust?

Well, if the market can't adjust else can. The physical adjustment must be made, regardless of the physical mechanism by which you do it. You can only do it in three ways. Number one, you can let the exchange rate do it. Number two, you can borrow to fill up the gap in the balance of payments. Number three, by using physical rationing controls on exports and imports. I submit to you that the second and third of those are, in general, very much more harmful to a country than allowing the market to do it.

Q: But the question is whether the adjustment according to the market can be done without widespread unemployment.

A: That's the same question as to whether any major transition can be done without widespread unemployment. And the answer to that is not one which you can give off-hand. It depends on what the transition is. Certain kinds of transition, certain kinds of freeing up of the economy will increase employment. On the other hand, if you have gotten people frozen into certain patterns of behaviour, there's no way you're going to be able to rearrange things without going through some period of unemployment. No question about that.

PLAUT: Despite changes in administration in Israel over the past 10 years, there have been virtually no changes with respect to government control over the economy. Why is it so difficult to make these kinds of changes?

FRIEDMAN: My wife and I wrote a book several years ago entitled *The Tyranny of the Status Quo*. You have the policies you have because of the tyranny of the status quo. When you have a government control policy you have three strong

groups that develop due to the policy. You have the direct beneficiaries of the policy, the manufacturers or workers who are receiving subsidies. You have the politicians who need to get campaign funds and support from those beneficiaries and who have an interest in trying to accommodate the interests of the people supporting them. And then third of all, you have the government bureaucrats who administer the programme and who tend to have a vested interest in its continuation.

So it is always very hard to make changes in the status quo. That's not peculiar to Israel. Look at the difficulties Margaret Thatcher has had in Britain. Look at the difficulties Ronald Reagan has had in the U.S. We have had clear cut, stated general policies, yet it has been very hard to change things in detail. And so I think that that's simply been the situation of Israel: the tyranny of the status quo, and the difficulties in that a change inevitably hurts some people.

Now there's one thing that needs to be added to it. The people who will be hurt by a change generally know they will be hurt and they're generally visible. The people who will be helped by a change generally don't know that they would be helped. There are people out there who have jobs, who would be able to have much better jobs in a freer economy but they don't know it. How can they possibly know it? This is true in every country. So the situation is that the immediate present and vocal and influential people are the people who would be hurt by a change and who are the people who are seeking further benefits from the government.

The people who would be helped are diffused, widespread and they don't know it. And that's why it's so hard to make a change, unless, as is happening in Israel, you get to a situation which is a crisis. You only have major changes when you have crises. Crises serve very useful functions. The fact that the Israeli economy was saved by a couple of fortunate events in the last year or two; by additional assistance from the U.S. and a sharp drop in the price of oil and some cuts in subsidies prevented fundamental reform from taking place.

What is necessary in Israel is to privatize the economy, get the government out of the business of determining in what form you invest funds. Get the government out of the business of running enterprises, of deciding on wages, of deciding on interest rates, running the banks and so on. That's what you really need in Israel. And it will take a major crisis before that occurs.

The writer is the manager of the Israel Centre for Social and Economic Progress.

(This series will continue in coming issues of *The Jerusalem Post*.)



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 What one must do to succeed in business (4,1,5)
- 9 Means of remedying behaviour to others? (9)
- 10 Unqualified lot (5)
- 11 Is among those left to carry on the fight (6)
- 12 Scrummaging little Roman god penetrating a thin fog (8)
- 13 "I hold every man a — to his profession" (Bacon) (6)
- 15 Cart goes another way to get a French table delicacy (8)
- 18 Attempt to overcharge someone for fixing a lovers' meeting? (8)
- 19 Afraid to show concern about things in South Dakota (6)

DOWN

- 21 Exhaustive description of what the three blind mice were? (8)
- 23 Thanks to the French a Norman force ultimately took it over (6)
- 25 Surpass all others as a swindler? (5)
- 27 Prices in a tangle? He will insist on getting them right (9)
- 28 Helpful girl who may have to wait for her pay (7-4)

ELASTIC TESTERS

- 5 Readiness to accept whatever life has to offer (8)
- 6 What Seneca was to Nero in his formative years (5)
- 7 Loose-fitting coat for an anaemic toddler (7)
- 8 Part-time journalist required to mend a tennis racket, possibly? (8)
- 14 Massachusetts art gallery crowned with laurels, apparently (3,5)
- 16 In vain he strove to get the gold from St Michael's (9)
- 17 At a discount? Well, not altogether (5,3)
- 18 Far from interesting outside broadcast (7)
- 20 Exhausted by his efforts, the artist dined out (7)
- 22 Clubs that place cruel restrictions on members? (6)
- 24 Small child in a big country (5)
- 27 Second-class letter (4)

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ACROSS: 1 Speck, 4 Tickle, 9 Learned, 10 Minor, 11 Nod, 12 Calabrese, 13 Rot, 14 Fame, 15 Lady, 18 Ape, 20 Opinion, 21 Mist, 24 State, 25 Elevator, 26 Pretty, 27 Pleat. DOWN: 1 Silent, 2 Erase, 3 King, 5 Immobile, 6 Kindred, 7 Errata, 8 Edict, 13 Resident, 15 Agitate, 17 Gossip, 18 Angel, 19 Street, 22 Irate, 23 Keep.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Cultivated plots (7)
- 5 Guin access (5)
- 8 Wrangle (5)
- 9 Legendary German siren (7)
- 10 Prudent (7)
- 11 Arabian goblin (5)
- 12 Full stop (6)
- 14 Help (6)
- 17 Pardon (5)
- 19 Armoury (7)
- 22 Fornicary (5-4)
- 23 Small drum (5)
- 24 Merry frolic (5)
- 25 Thickly (7)

DOWN

- 1 Clutch (5)
- 2 Systematic (7)
- 3 Happening (5)
- 4 Chouse (6)
- 5 Infuriated (7)
- 6 Hooked claw (5)
- 7 Clothing (7)
- 12 Maybe (7)
- 13 Rough draft (7)
- 15 Issue (7)
- 16 Pale (6)
- 18 Engine (5)
- 20 Glossy fabric (5)
- 21 Truck (5)

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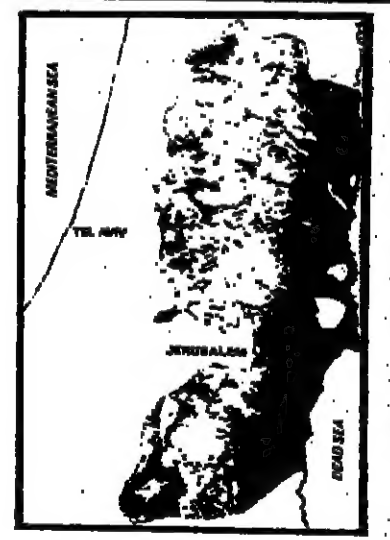
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Histadrut controller's report

Bad administration and bookkeeping

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post

Histadrut controller Naftali Blumenthal yesterday criticized numerous Histadrut enterprises for their shoddy administration and lack of proper financial procedures. In a series of reports released yesterday, the controller pointed out that one pension fund's records were such that pensioners were also listed as still working.

Blumenthal said last night that these 17 reports did not reveal any great bombshells but were more of a routine matter. He said that what was lacking most in the bodies investigated was a clear set of organizational instructions for people to follow.

The institutions subjected to the controller's examination ranged

from the Almal educational network, which is around NIS5 million in debt, to work committees, pension funds and the 13th Hapoel Games.

While the report was satisfied with the pension funds' investments, the Central Pension Fund Assets company (N'chisel K.G.M.) owned mainly by the Histadrut's Central Pension Fund, came in for heavy criticism for its shoddy records. Among the faults listed were inaccurate identity numbers of its members, inaccurate mailing lists, no reports on new members, no figures on profits and losses caused by members leaving the fund.

Other institutions were scored for lack of proper bookkeeping or for following a system of holding signed blank cheques in readiness for their eventual use.

Leaks lead to clash

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Knesset Finance Committee chairman Avraham Shapira sharply criticized yesterday the anonymous committee member who last week leaked the secret details of a proposed merger between the Bank for Industrial Development and the Agriculture Bank.

Shapira's remarks triggered an angry exchange between Ariel Weinstein (Likud) and Edna Solodar (Alignment) during which the former accused the Labour party of a "revolting and licentious act".

Last week, a four-man subcommittee heard the details of the proposed merger. They approved the move and decided to keep the merger and its details secret. Only Weinstein opposed the merger. The story of the merger was then leaked to two evening newspapers.

Weinstein said yesterday that he was convinced that once a decision had been taken, there was no more need for secrecy. He also charged that by approving the merger, the Alignment was in fact extending hundreds of millions of shekels to the

country kibbutzim and moshavim.

Following the merger, Weinstein claimed, the new body would be under the control of the commercial banks. The collateral held by the Agriculture Bank would be used to collect money from some debtors, while bad debts would be dumped on the government, he said, adding that the government would underwrite the bad debts which the Industrial Bank would get from the merger. In this way, he said, debts worth millions of shekels by the kibbutzim and moshavim would be payable by the government.

Weinstein claimed that while the kibbutzim and moshavim were demonstrating outside the Knesset, the details of the merger were being negotiated. "They want help from the budget, they demand a government underwriting, and at the same time, in secret, a merger is agreed on. This is revolting and licentious".

Solodar clashed with Weinstein, declaring that the latter's only motivation was his hate for the moshavim and kibbutzim. After some shouting, the Likud MK was asked to retract his words on "revolting act," which was not included in the protocol.

Regular flights

Regular flights between Israel and Yugoslavia, Hungary and Finland are a distinct possibility, according to Transport Minister Haim Corfu.

Corfu said earlier this week that in his recent talks in Helsinki with his Finnish counterpart, the two men agreed that regular flights between the two countries would form the basis for flight relations between the two countries. He also said that the Yugoslav government has decided to begin regular flights to Israel and that an El Al delegation will meet with the Yugoslav transport minister to discuss the final details.

Corfu added that there have also been talks recently between El Al and Hungary's national airline Malav to arrange reciprocal flights. Israel has signed flight agreements with 31 other countries and has mutual commercial flight agreements with Portugal and Kenya, according to Corfu.

Central bank extends its NIS500m. loan

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Bank of Israel has again decided to intervene in the money market in order to ease the acute shortage of shekels in the banking system. Yesterday it announced it would extend a NIS500 million loan to the banks from next Sunday. The monetary loan will be offered in two halves. The first repayable after one week, and the second after a fortnight.

The loan will be offered to the commercial banks on tender, as it was last month, when the Bank of Israel offered the commercial banks a NIS300m. two-week loan.

Yesterday's announcement was effectively an admission by the central bank that despite its previous forecasts, the banks were suffering a shortage of shekels and exceeding liquidity margins. The shortage of shekels is expected to become even more acute next week, after firms and the self-employed pay Value Added Tax, using for this purpose

sums deposited at the commercial banks. The Bank of Israel had asserted that the shekel shortages would be solved after the bank shares redemption.

According to the Bank of Israel, the new monetary loan was meant to prevent an interest rate rise. Nevertheless, the relatively small sums offered to the banks indicate that the central bank is not prepared to see interest rates go down. For some time now, relations between the Bank of Israel and the commercial banks have been turning sour as the banks complain that little has been done to solve the liquidity shortage problem.

The commercial banks, and some senior government officials claim the Bank of Israel has shown it does not know what course to take in the implementation of its monetary policy. Only a few days after it tried to mop up liquidity by selling Treasury bills and recalling its loan to the commercial banks, it has now moved to inject shekels to the system, they said.

Israel protests U.S. protectionism

TEL AVIV. — A bill pending in the U.S. Congress that would limit textile imports has prompted Joshua Maor, president of the Israel Association of Textile Manufacturers, to issue a protest to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering.

Maor sent a letter to Pickering at the end of last week denouncing the terms of a House bill passed in mid-September that would restrict the growth of textile imports to 1 per cent a year and limit shoe imports to 1986 levels.

A similar bill is in front of the Senate Finance Committee, but no floor vote is expected this session

since Congress has been pre-occupied with efforts to cut the U.S. budget deficit.

In the letter, Maor urged Pickering to transmit to governmental and congressional officials, the chamber's "grave concern and opposition" to the bill. Maor also denounced the legislation as being contrary to the Free Trade Area agreement. Under the FTA, tariffs have gradually been declining for textile trade, which is considered a sensitive employment issue in the U.S.

Some U.S. trade experts expect that if the Senate approves this bill and it passes committee intact, then President Reagan would veto it.

SEAJACKING

(Continued from Page One)

Officials remained in constant touch with the Belgian and French Embassies here. Israeli diplomats in Geneva have been put on stand-by to contact the Red Cross if it says of the persons involved do turn out to be Israeli, but this prospect seemed remote yesterday.

One well-placed observer suggested that the affair was shaping up as a bigger embarrassment for the Abu Nidal group than the October 1985 seajacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

As the details of the passengers' identities emerge, the Abu Nidal group appears to have undermined itself, and may yet spark a renewed bout of international condemnation from otherwise sympathetic countries.

Joshua Brilliant adds: If the Silco was seajacked by Abu Nidal's organization, it must have enjoyed assistance from either Libya or the mainstream Fatah organization according to Tel Aviv University terror expert Ami Merari.

Abu Nidal's organization does not have a known naval capability, Merari said yesterday. The force it appears to have today must be very rudimentary and consists of one or two speedboats at the most. Therefore, seajacking a yacht would require external assistance and the most likely candidates to provide that would be Libya or Fatah.

In the past few months Abu Nidal has improved relations with both Merari noted.

Libyan support was likely because the Silco may have passed near its coast on its way to the eastern Mediterranean. Relations with Libya improved after Abu Nidal apparently transferred his headquarters there. The move followed the revelation that Syria was involved in the April 1986 attempt to blow up an El Al plane at London's Heathrow Airport. Syria sought to repair the damage it suffered by scaling down its aid to terrorist organizations and closed Abu Nidal's Damascus office.

The Syrians were also unhappy over the rapprochement between Abu Nidal and Fatah, which coincided with a cooling down of ties with Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Abu Musa's Fatah rebels.

SUMMIT

(Continued from Page One)

sored a rebellion against Arafat's leadership in 1983 after the PLO was expelled from Beirut in the Lebanon war. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shar'a met with the chief of the PLO's political department Farouk Kaddoumi.

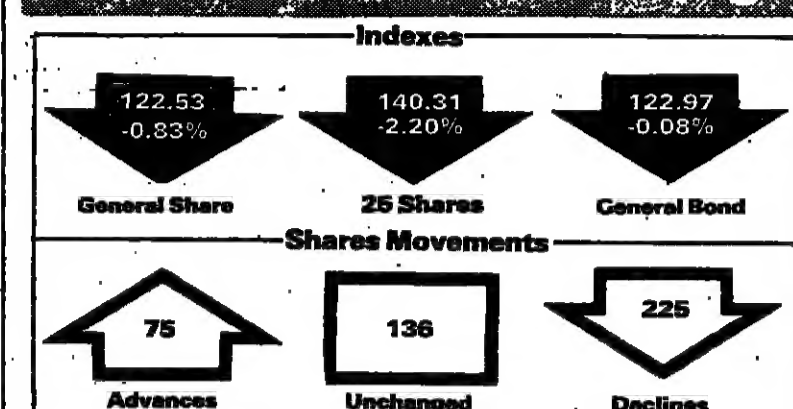
Observers said that in return for warming ties with the PLO, Syria could be expected to demand stepped up anti-Israeli attacks by the organization, and cancellation of Arafat's Cairo declaration renouncing terrorism outside the occupied territories.

Assad also met with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who has protested Syria's deployment of troops in Lebanon to enforce a ceasefire among warring militias.

In a two hour address to the summit, Saddam Hussein implicitly called on Arab states to reestablish relations with Egypt, disclosing that he had proposed that the question of Egypt's future status be discussed.



Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of arrangement)			
Bank Leumi	21947	15.0	+2.3
Bank Hapoel	1710	5151	-
Bank Hapoel	15000	231	-1.8
Bank Hapoel	8400	3428	-2.3
Commercial Banks (part of arrangement)			
Bank Leumi	101950	837	-0.7
Bank Hapoel	78038	80	-0.8
Bank Hapoel	130580	933	-0.1
Bank Hapoel	42000	889	-0.7
Bank Hapoel	89524	2638	-
Bank Hapoel	177150	358	-
Bank Hapoel	44070	508	-0.6
Bank Hapoel	58510	15	+0.4
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Bank Leumi	5728	174	-1.7
Bank Hapoel	2284	1938	-0.8
Bank Hapoel	3420	2167	-1.2
Bank Hapoel	21000	469	+0.2
Bank Hapoel	7857	289	+0.0
Bank Hapoel	1122	317	-1.5
Bank Hapoel	12740	110	-2.3
Bank Hapoel	23000	82	-
Insurance			
Bank Leumi	1170	1065	-10.0
Bank Hapoel	3815	3507	-
Bank Hapoel	15400	64	-1.8
Bank Hapoel	2058	64	-
Bank Hapoel	385	8900	-1.3
Bank Hapoel	1122	317	-1.5
Bank Hapoel	5300	-	-
Trade & Services			
Bank Leumi	827	1010	-0.1
Bank Hapoel	840	1487	-
Bank Hapoel	720	8850	-2.4
Bank Hapoel	11300	477	+0.1
Bank Hapoel	840	747	-1.2
Bank Hapoel	951	1559	-4.0
Bank Hapoel	1575	200	+1.3
Bank Hapoel	6725	38	-1.0
Bank Hapoel	3200	388	-
Bank Hapoel	288	518	-1.1
Bank Hapoel	12849	10	-
Bank Hapoel	874	2137	+0.4
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Bank Leumi	340	8727	-0.3
Bank Hapoel	45100	237	-
Bank Hapoel	2200	450	-4.4
Bank Hapoel	6990	254	-
Bank Hapoel	309	32907	-
Bank Hapoel	4490	1019	-2.4
Bank Hapoel	18038	275	-
Bank Hapoel	348	27471	-
Bank Hapoel	6275	2024	+0.2
Bank Hapoel	1857	1850	-0.3
Industrials			
Bank Leumi	4420	308	-3.5
Bank Hapoel	3100	53	+0.8
Abbreviations:			
n.a. not available			
n.a. not available			
n.a. not available			
n.a. not available			

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Investment Companies			
Bank Leumi	114000	1033	-2.3
Bank Hapoel	8005	4988	-
Bank Hapoel	28880	70	-1.0
Bank Hapoel	2224	900	-3.0
Bank Hapoel	8200	72	-
Bank Hapoel	13400	330	-2.8
Bank Hapoel	187	38688	-0.8
Petroleum			
Bank Leumi	20000	120	-
Bank Hapoel	428	14228	-0.8

25 Shares

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Bank Leumi			
Bank Leumi	245	294	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	445	2350	-2.0%
Bank Leumi	8642	1744	-2.5%
Bank Leumi	2457	246	-3.0%
Bank Leumi	37658	1881	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	1033	610	-1.7%
Bank Leumi	2837	2365	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	88105	2184	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	743	187.0	-1.0%
Bank Leumi	15172	109.2	-2.0%
Bank Leumi	837	35.2	-2.5%
Bank Leumi	4440	185.8	-1.5%
Bank Leumi	22228	31.0	-2.2%
Bank Leumi	10380	608.9	-2.2%
Bank Leumi	2528	478.8	-3.0%
Bank Leumi	858	334.4	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	348271	378.2	-3.7%
Bank Leumi	13648	105.8	-1.0%
Bank Leumi	238	948.8	-2.2%
Bank Leumi	8102	458.5	-1.0%
Bank Leumi	996	84.2	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	4289	308.3	-1.5%
Bank Leumi	2254	215.1	-2.2%
Bank Leumi	1305	880.7	-1.0%
Bank Hapoel			
Bank Hapoel	8005	4988	-
Bank Hapoel	28880	70	-1.0
Bank Hapoel	2224	900	-3.0
Bank Hapoel	8200	72	-
Bank Hapoel	13400	330	-2.8
Bank Hapoel	187	38688	-0.8

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Bank Leumi			
Bank Leumi	245	294	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	445	2350	-2.0%
Bank Leumi	8642	1744	-2.5%
Bank Leumi	2457	246	-3.0%
Bank Leumi	37658	1881	-2.7%
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Bank Leumi	996	84.2	-2.7%
Bank Leumi	4289	308.3	-1.5%
Bank Leumi	2254	215.1	-2.2%
Bank Leumi	1305	880.7	-1.0%
Bank Hapoel			
Bank Hapoel	8005	4988	-
Bank Hapoel	28880	70	-1.0
Bank Hapoel	2224	900	-3.0
Bank Hapoel	8200	72	-
Bank Hapoel	13400	330	-2.8
Bank Hapoel	187	38688	-0.8

STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF GENERAL INSURANCE

1986	1985	1984	1983
564,981,903	Share Capital, Reserve and Surplus	678,939,727	678,939,727
1,141,286,508	Unexpired Risks Reserve - General	2,672,163,844	2,672,163,844
2,403,199,463	Insurance	803,262,794	803,262,794
583,186,948	Outstanding Claims - General Insurance	1,217,206,174	1,217,206,174
4,692,634,812	Other Liabilities	630,185,298	630,185,298
		5,131,942,862	5,131,942,862

STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF GENERAL INSURANCE

1986	1985	1984	1983
2,151,567,310	Premiums	2,239,269,193	2,239,269,193
(295,962,174)	Loss on Insurance	(329,139,431)	(329,139,431)
383,769,579	Interest less expenses not credited	448,244,856	448,244,856
38,875,889	Profit on realization on Investment	48,918,859	48,918,859
126,683,294	Profit for the year	163,024,383	163,024,383

STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF GENERAL INSURANCE

1986	1985	1984	1983
286,343	Premiums on Registration Fees	319,341	319,341
(665,082)	Loss on Insurance	(440,741)	(440,741)
(658,788)	Income on Investment less income credited to revenue account	(1106,284)	(1106,284)
(1,523,858)	Loss transferred to Head Office	(547,025)	(547,025)

INVESTMENT POSITION IN ISRAEL AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986

1986	1985	1984	1983
1,495,917	Liabilities in Israel	1,009,435	1,009,435
248,197	Admitted Investment in Israel	247,334	247,334
(1,247,720)	Deficiency in Investment	(762,101)	(762,101)

NOTE: Complete and detailed Financial Statements, together with the Directors' report and also Auditors' Report thereon are available at the Office of the Principal Agents - Standard Insurance Ltd., 120 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

AGENTS OF THE COMPANY IN ISRAEL
Standard Insurance Ltd.

Statistics

Stock Indices	125.28	-1.47%
General Share (incl. argmt.)	125.28	-1.47%
Non-argmt.	179.30	-2.03%
Arrangement Banks	121.25	-0.38%
Mortgage Banks	135.51	-0.28%
Financial Inst.	128.51	-0.08%
Insurance	83.00	-1.73%
Commerce & Services	115.00	-1.37%
Real Estate & Agric.	120.20	-1.50%
Food & Tobacco	103.61	-1.05%
Textiles	107.40	-1.47%
Metals	111.81	-1.28%
Electronics	91.40	-0.87%
Chemicals	132.22	-1.71%
Industrial Invest.	157.75	-1.98%
Investment Cos.	143.10	-1.49%
Oil Exploration	93.00	-0.61%
Parallel List	70.07	-0.99%

Bond Indices

Bond Indices

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LEA BEN DOR, EDITORIAL OFFICES AND
ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81
(41010) Telephone 551616, Telex 36121, Fax 551636, TEL AVIV 9 Rehov Carlebach,
Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O. Box 29422, 29423-14 (fax lines) Fax 202528, HAIFA 16 Rehov
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The cats and the milk

THE cabinet's decision on Sunday to establish a committee of ministers to deal with problems of the General Security Service, including the guidelines for methods of interrogation, came as no surprise for it fulfils a recommendation of the Landau commission.

What is a cause for raised eyebrows, however, is the cabinet's failure to appoint the attorney general to this oversight committee. Named were the prime minister, the vice premier, the defence minister and the justice minister. It is not a statutory committee, but an ad hoc forum that could be changed, or even abolished, at the discretion of the cabinet and, or, the premier.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon proposed that the attorney general and the police minister be included, but his cabinet colleagues turned him down. Since the police, by law, by practice and by the strictures of the Landau commission do not enjoy the latitude of the GSS in interrogations, exclusion of the police minister is understandable. But the attorney general is a different matter.

While appointed by the political echelon, that office has always been considered beyond politics. It has represented — and historically in very distinguished manner — the system of Israeli legal institutions and values. In fact, it must be assumed that five or ten years ago it would have been unthinkable for the cabinet to exclude the attorney general from a committee of this kind.

But what Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir in their respective terms as premier have succeeded in doing is to diminish the standing of the office of attorney general. And ironically, because of the GSS.

It was Mr. Peres, in the Bus 300 affair, who was not prepared to credit the suspicions and findings of former attorney general Yitzhak Zamir, findings which later were all too fully vindicated. And it was Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir, intent only on protecting the GSS, who then pushed Mr. Zamir aside, involved the President in a dubious pardon scheme, and brought in an attorney general they believed would be more pliable.

Now these same people, spared accountability by the Landau commission for their failure to adequately supervise the legality of GSS actions, appoint themselves to the supervisory role without considering it necessary to have the guardian of legality represented. That part-time Justice Minister Sharir, more widely known for his interest in tourism, fits that bill is presumably something that not even the Shamir-Peres duo would argue without tongue in cheek.

True, the present attorney general has not yet proved himself capable of rising to the stature of his predecessors. But for this cabinet, that is not a disqualification, and, therefore, probably does not explain his exclusion. More probable is the continuing belief of both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres that the law should not be too intimately mixed with the GSS, that even a malleable attorney general should be kept at arms length.

The Landau commission recognized that the framework governing the GSS must allow for more room in pursuing interrogations than is given the police. This is an argument that may be open to criticism, but given the terrorist threat to Israel it is also an argument that reasonable people committed to democracy and humane values can also credit.

Precisely because the Landau commission offered such non-rigid guidelines, there should have been no hesitation whatsoever to accept Mr. Navon's suggestion to include the attorney general. By not doing so, the cabinet has sent a signal that it may implement the form of the commission's recommendation, but not the spirit.

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page Two)

could not have been written in Hitler's time. I knew after half an hour that I was on the right track."

Grant said that he appears on television frequently. "I can make all this much more interesting than I did here this morning." He is a member of the Royal Society of Chemists, the Forensic Society, the Medical-Legal Society ("I'm the only member who is neither a doctor nor a lawyer"), and the U.S. Association of Question Documents Examiners.

While stressing that authenticating handwriting is not an exact science, Grant said that in cooperation with British police he had established a scale of four categories. The maximum is "highly probable," which translates to over 99 per cent certainty. The second category is "probable," and the third is "signature could be by the same person." The last category is "common authorship with authentic samples is unlikely."

To authenticate the Streibel signature Grant had an album with 16 signatures to work with. Referring to the Demjanjuk signature, Grant said that "it is unlikely to be authentic and identical with other, authenticated, samples." He said that the most important difference was found in the initial D of the Cyrillic signature.

Sheffelt: "Which is the most important of the three signatures on the ID card?"

Grant: "The alleged signature of Demjanjuk. But there are other factors regarding the card in its entirety."

Sheffelt: "We heard other experts say that the signatures of Streibel and Teufel are sufficient to authenticate the entire card."

Grant: "That's a non sequitur. If Mr. 'A' and Mr. 'B' are honest, that does not mean that Mr. 'C' is also honest, just because he is signed on the same document."

Grant said that all three ID cards — the Demjanjuk card and two others furnished by Russia later — were similar in the composition of their fibres and could date from the 1942 period. "The three cards tested were probably made in the same

mill and possibly at the same time."

In connection with the Streibel signature, Grant said that the thin, horizontal parallel lines under the name were of iron rust and had the dimensions and shape of a paper-clip. "I have been told that paper-clips of this type did not exist at the relevant time and place. The presence of rust could arise from damp storage conditions and/or acidity in the paper."

The implication of this was that the paper-clip was put on the ID card in Russia after the war and the signature under it was also written there — meaning that the card was a forgery.

This is the subject on which prosecutor Michael Shaked started his cross-examination about 45 minutes before the end of afternoon session. Shaked: "We found that the lines left by the paper-clip are not exactly parallel. When a man of your standing writes 'parallel' it must mean just that; there are no two ways of being parallel."

Grant explained that he had used the term parallel more as a figure of speech. "The arms of a paper-clip are never perfectly parallel."

Shaked: "You base your opinion that these marks were made by a paper-clip on a diagram made by the earlier defence witness, Edna Robertson?"

Grant: "I thought she did a good job and her transparencies confirmed my own findings."

Shaked next asked the witness whether he knew the brand name of the paper-clip and whether he had used paper-clips in 1929.

Shaked: "The time of the ID card is 1942. You, as an expert, could have been expected to check the type and shape of paper-clips then; there were catalogues, patents, it's so simple."

Grant: "This is getting ridiculous."

Shaked: "I'll show you research on paper-clips," and with that he held up an article on the subject published in 1973 by the American Association of Question Documents Examiners, of which Grant is a member.

"I've done the research for Dr. Grant," said Shaked.

The road from Jihad to a peace treaty

Eric Lucas

LET ME say that I firmly believe in a territorial compromise between Jordan and Israel, in taking the risk of a conference in an international forum; and for peace, to quote Ben-Gurion, I would give back a great deal.

All this, however, remains a pious hope as long as the Arabs in the territories, egged on by the PLO, insist not only on the establishment of a Palestinian state, but also on the destruction of Israel. How else could Sheikh As'ad al-Tamini, the Imam of al-Aksa mosque, say "the Jihad sweeps away the state of the Jews and the infidelity it represents" (as reported by Eli Rekkess of Tel Aviv University in *The Jerusalem Post* on October 21).

Incidentally, one wonders what would have happened to a rabbi in any of the Arab states surrounding Israel, if he had preached the cause of "a greater Israel." One need not worry. There is no rabbi in any of these states.

Similar words of hate emanate every Friday from the Great Mosque in Amman. The sad fact is that the demand for the destruction of the Jewish state, and the killing of Jews in Palestine, started not in 1987 but in 1920. A few examples will suffice.

The "Grand" Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin el Hussein, sentenced in absentia to 10 years in prison for his leading role in the 1920 anti-Jewish riots in Jerusalem, was reprieved in 1921, and in 1922 was appointed chairman of the Supreme Moslem Council. He played a dominant part in the anti-Jewish riots of 1929 and 1936. After 1941 he met Hitler in Germany. The "Grand" Mufti supported and aided the Nazi programme for the extermination of the Jewish people.

The partition plan of 1937 which would have given the Jews a tiny part of Palestine was rejected outright by the Arabs. The 1947 partition plan, approved by the United Nations, was not only rejected by the Palestinians and all Arab countries; the rejection was compounded by the threat of the elimination of any such Jewish state. The cry heard throughout the Arab world was: "Throw the Jews into the sea!"

Even after the UN decision, the war of 1948 and the Rhodes Armistice Agreement, the Arab states surrounding Israel continued their cry for destruction of the Jewish State. Countless incursions went on unabated. The Syrians aimed their guns on the Golan Heights at the settlements and the Jewish fishermen below. The Jordanians fired into Jerusalem and killed Jews going to Elat by bus. The countless raids from the Egyptian-controlled Gaza Strip eventually led to the war of 1956. Since the term "occupied territories" was not yet in fashion, the Arab media termed the Jewish state "occupied lands."

After the Suez war, hostilities continued on all orders, resulting in the Six Day War. The call for destruction continued. In August 1967, the Khartoum Arab Summit Conference formulated the three "noes" — no peace, no negotiations, no recognition.

THERE IS now peace with Egypt, albeit a cold one, and some sort of arrangement with Jordan may materialize in the future. But the implacable hatred of the Jewish state still

exists in Syria, Iraq, Libya and other countries, to say nothing of Iran, which has taken the lead in the Islamic Jihad, whose intention is nothing less than the destruction of Israel. This Islamic fundamentalism has been with us for centuries and became vocal, political and aggressive in the Palestine of 1920.

Fortunately for us in the State of Israel, another element of Moslem philosophy says that if a Jihad cannot succeed, one must desist. In principle the Moslem Jihad should reconquer Spain and south-east Europe. But the course of history has made this impossible. Sadat recognized this. Maybe Jordan will also come round. Once the Imam in the Great Mosque in Amman is told by his government that, like Spain, Israel cannot be conquered, maybe he will cease his sermons calling for the annihilation of the Jewish State.

There is hope. Until a few years ago, Jordan Television used a map of Jordan as a logo before the news. The map included the whole of Israel, right up to the Mediterranean. Maybe Syria will not unleash its missiles, neither conventional nor those spiked with deadly chemicals. It will not do this if it knows that Israel can inflict far greater damage on Syria than it can on Israel.

Thus the story of what has been virtually a hundred years' war in Palestine (it all really started in 1880) will come to an end. Germany, France and England fought each other for centuries. They will never fight each other again. History has moved on to global issues. The Arab moved on to global issues. The great hope is that the Middle East will learn how to live in peace.

Eric Lucas is a former Israel chairman of the British Olim Society.

READERS' LETTERS

ISRAEL FILM INDUSTRY'S SUCCESS STORY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — On November 4, your correspondent Andrea King told your readers about the "sufferings" of American film producers who are "lured" to our country. The subjects of these sufferings are of course the people of Rambo and others who were quoted as saying that the only positive aspects for film makers in Israel are the "beauty and the variety of the landscapes."

The small community of film producers in Israel, who provide professional services to foreign producers, is of course aware of the problems that some of them encounter. We also know that rumours spread in Hollywood can cause great damage and deter others from coming here.

The facts are not as gloomy as King reports. There are a great number of producers who could not find enough superlatives to praise the Israeli technicians for their dedication and enthusiasm, and the high standard of other services — like the general organization of production, punctuality, etc.

Our company, "Israfilm," provides services to many foreign companies like Paramount, Warner Bros., 20th Century Fox, Lorimar, etc. We have numerous letters in our files which testify to their satisfaction; and we are not the only company to receive such praise.

ZVISPILMANN
Israfilm Ltd.
Tel Aviv.

TV Producers Association, I consider Ms. King to have acted unethically in writing an article without having sought the other side's comments about each of the productions mentioned, and in making sweeping generalizations about the whole industry on the basis of snippets of gossip.

As regards Columbia's film *The Beast*, which was mentioned in King's article, I think the letter of praise which I received from them clearly demonstrates the true situation.

A further production, *Iron Eagle*, with which I was involved the first time it was here, has returned a second time. This, too, proves my point.

OMRI MARON,
Chairman of the Board,
Israel Film and TV Producers Association
Tel Aviv.

Sir, — Andrea King's article presents the Israeli film production services offered to foreign filmmakers in a negative light. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has followed the Israeli film industry since its establishment and we can assure you that the positive reports we received from film-makers who have worked in Israel far outweigh the negative ones in numbers and in character.

Directors and producers often film in Israel for the second, third and even for the fourth time. The number of international productions in Israel increases constantly and this fact itself proves that the world film community has a positive opinion of Israel's locations, facilities and crews.

As to the complaints allegedly voiced by the people of Rambo III, our office has never received any of them.

Minister Ariel Sharon visited the production set and heard only positive comments from the producers and from the artistic and technical crews.

YORAM GOLAN,
Israel Film Centre,
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Jerusalem.

WHY THEY RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE JEWS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — The most interesting article of the Yed Vashem director Mordechai Paldi (September 21) needs an elucidation. It creates, perhaps unwittingly, the impression that all people connected with the protection of Jews during World War II acted out of the highest motivations. Mr. Paldi bases himself on his talks with some of these courageous people. He does not, however, point out that these heroes form, unfortunately, only a minority of the gentiles who tried to assist Jews in escaping their death sentence.

Many people think today that Jews who hid from the Nazis during those terrible years were nearly all successful. This is not true. In my native Holland in 1941, there were about 140,000 Jews, according to the German racial definition. It is officially estimated that between 15 and 20 per cent of them, about 25,000, went into hiding. Among them there were about 6,000 children, who were separated from their parents. Not all these Jews survived the war. A considerable number were betrayed and deported to the Nazi death camps. The Germans had set up special offices for this. They paid head money for every Jew caught through informers.

It is very difficult to estimate how many families offered hospitality to Jews. People in hiding had usually

more than one address during the entire period — sometimes five or even more. Persons in hiding were often forced to look for other lodgings when circumstances changed, for instance when people proved unable to live together, when danger increased, when a host family could no longer bear the strain, in cases of sickness and for a variety of reasons.

On the other hand, some host families sheltered several Jews. The official war history of Holland estimates the number at "perhaps not less than 20,000 and probably not more than 40,000." The Dutch Righteous Gentiles who are recorded at Yad Vashem, although numerous, are only a small percentage of this number.

The motivation of these 20 to 40,000 families for risking their lives to assist Jews was usually complex. Material motives were not absent. Sometimes substantial sums had to be paid at a time when the department of the resistance movement dealing with assistance to Jews in hiding thought a monthly payment of 75 guilders fair, much higher sums were being paid. Amounts of 300 guilders were not unusual. There were also monthly boarding fees of 1,000 guilders. (The earnings of a skilled worker were at the time 150 guilders.) Sometimes there were other pecuniary advantages. There

were cases where Jews were pressed to sign an undertaking to pay a sum of money to their rescuers after the war. There were also curious motives. My first host, a devoted member of the Dutch Communist Party, explained to me that the party had demanded that he join the fight against the Nazis. The committee had given him the choice of several resistance tasks. Sheltering Jews had seemed to him the easiest and most convenient job.

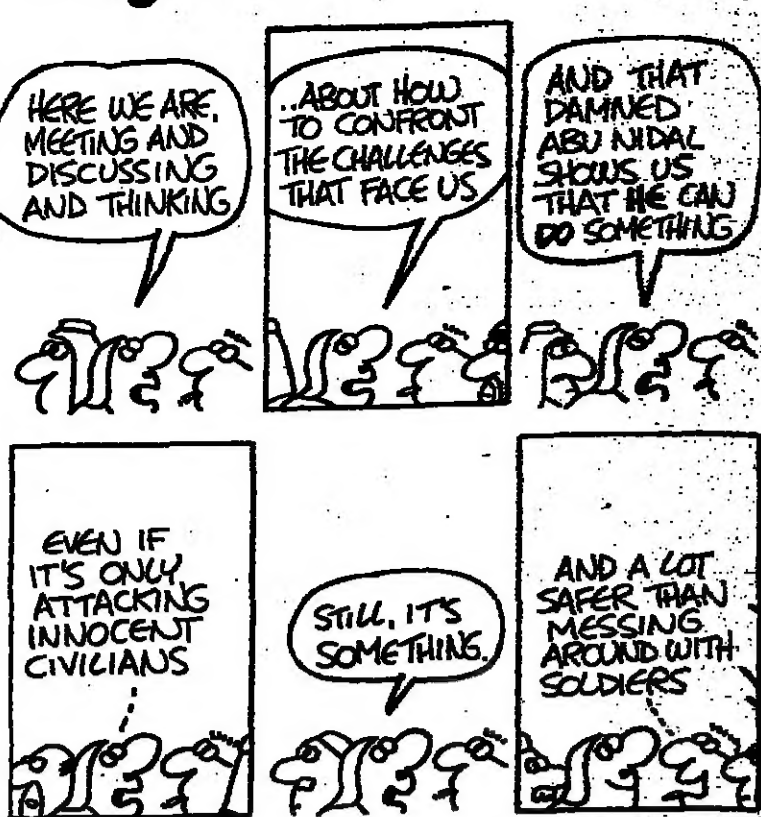
Moreover, some host families did not really understand the grave risks they were taking. In addition, nearly all of them, in common with their Jewish guests, underestimated the duration of the war. Of course, altruism and the wish to assist people in distress also played an important part. In many cases, they were the overriding consideration. But for a considerable number of people assisting Jews during World War II, they were not the only motivation.

J. VOET
Ramat Gan.

Gurdjieff
Ouspensky
Centre
052-574423

Dry Bones

OVERHEARD AT THE CONFERENCE



Dangerous talk

Aryeh Rubinstein

EGGED SHOULD BE "less forgiving" of its members who drive dangerously. Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin told the bus cooperative's senior staff last month. Speaking as chairman of the Council for the Prevention of Accidents, Levin accused "many" Egged drivers of not taking road safety seriously. They ignore the law, particularly with regard to speed limits. The public, he said, sees the bus drivers as among the wildest on the road.

The day before that meeting, a reader's letter from Gerald Katz of Haifa was published on this page, fleshing out these general charges. Among other things, Katz wrote that when he drives at 90 kph on the coastal road between Haifa and Netanya he is regularly passed by Egged buses, "almost as if I were standing still."

I myself was recently witness to an accident that supports the charges of Judge Levin and Mr. Katz. Not so recently, actually. It was on June 28, and I am ashamed of my inaction at the time and of not having publicized the incident earlier.

WE WERE RIDING in the Jerusalem-Haifa express bus, on the way to a wedding. Throughout the trip, the driver carried on a conversation with another Egged employee, who stood with one foot in the stairwell. (He seemed to be an off-duty driver; when the bus pulled up at the platform at the Jerusalem terminal, he had stepped down to collect the tickets.)

At one point my wife called my attention to this non-stop chat. "When we get to Haifa, I'm going to say something to him," she said. "I don't want to start an argument with him while he's driving."

Just after Netanya, the twosome became a threesome: a woman went up to the driver and requested a cup of water. She was given one, drank it — and stayed to talk.

Even before her appearance, the driver had not made a point of keeping his eyes straight ahead, and with a third party to the conversation standing a little behind him, this fault was now aggravated.

Suddenly, he slammed on the brakes. About 10 metres ahead was a pick-up truck, travelling at a much slower speed. Unable to stop in time, the bus smashed into the tender, which was catapulted into the air and landed on the side of the road in a dozen pieces.

The writer is a member of The Post's editorial staff.

WE IN THE bus held our breath, waiting for a sign of life from the wreckage. At long last a head appeared, then a neck and shoulders, and finally the rest of the body. The man walked to the road, with no visible signs of injury. There had been no one else in the vehicle.

Within minutes, a police car was on the scene, and shortly afterwards a second one arrived. A policeman asked the questions he's supposed to ask, and wrote down the answers.

But when my wife approached him and told him that about the bus driver's marathon conversation, he couldn't have cared less. And when she told the second officer that their palaver had been responsible for the crash, he countered coolly, "Geveret, zeh bichal lo shayach — Lady, that had nothing to do with it!"

A seasoned driver later told us that the policeman's indifference was not unusual. If there has been no bodily injury, the police is not to prosecute. The police take the view that it's all they can do to cope with those cases in which someone has been injured.

SO WE CAN well believe Katz when he writes that in the 22 years he has been driving in Israel he "has yet to witness an Egged bus driver being stopped by the traffic police and the driver ticketed for a traffic violation." The police are not impressed by the preventionist argument that a reckless driver must be punished as soon as he is caught, before he succeeds in killing or maiming anyone.

But how could the policeman — or any policeman in a similar situation — be sure that this was not another of those cases in which a person involved in a road accident thinks he has escaped without a scratch, but in fact has suffered severe internal injuries that are discovered only later?

The front of the bus in which we had travelled took a beating, and the windshield was shattered. The passengers waited on the roadside, and were picked up by the next two express buses to Haifa that came along.

This day I regret my failure to tell the tender-driver what had caused the accident. But I did jot down some numbers. If the Egged management — or Mr. Corfu — is interested, I'll be happy to turn them over.

The writer is a member of The Post's editorial staff.

YISRAEL KESSAR
Secretary-General of the Histadrut
and
The Members of the Executive Committee
Welcome to Israel
The Israel Histadrut Foundation Mission
under the leadership of
Dr. SOL STEIN — President
ABE SEROT — Senior Vice President and Mission Leader
The Mission will participate in dedication ceremonies and visits to various Histadrut institutions.

Drive carefully
A little courtesy won't kill you!

هكمان الأهل